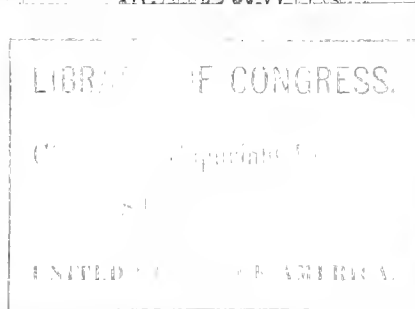
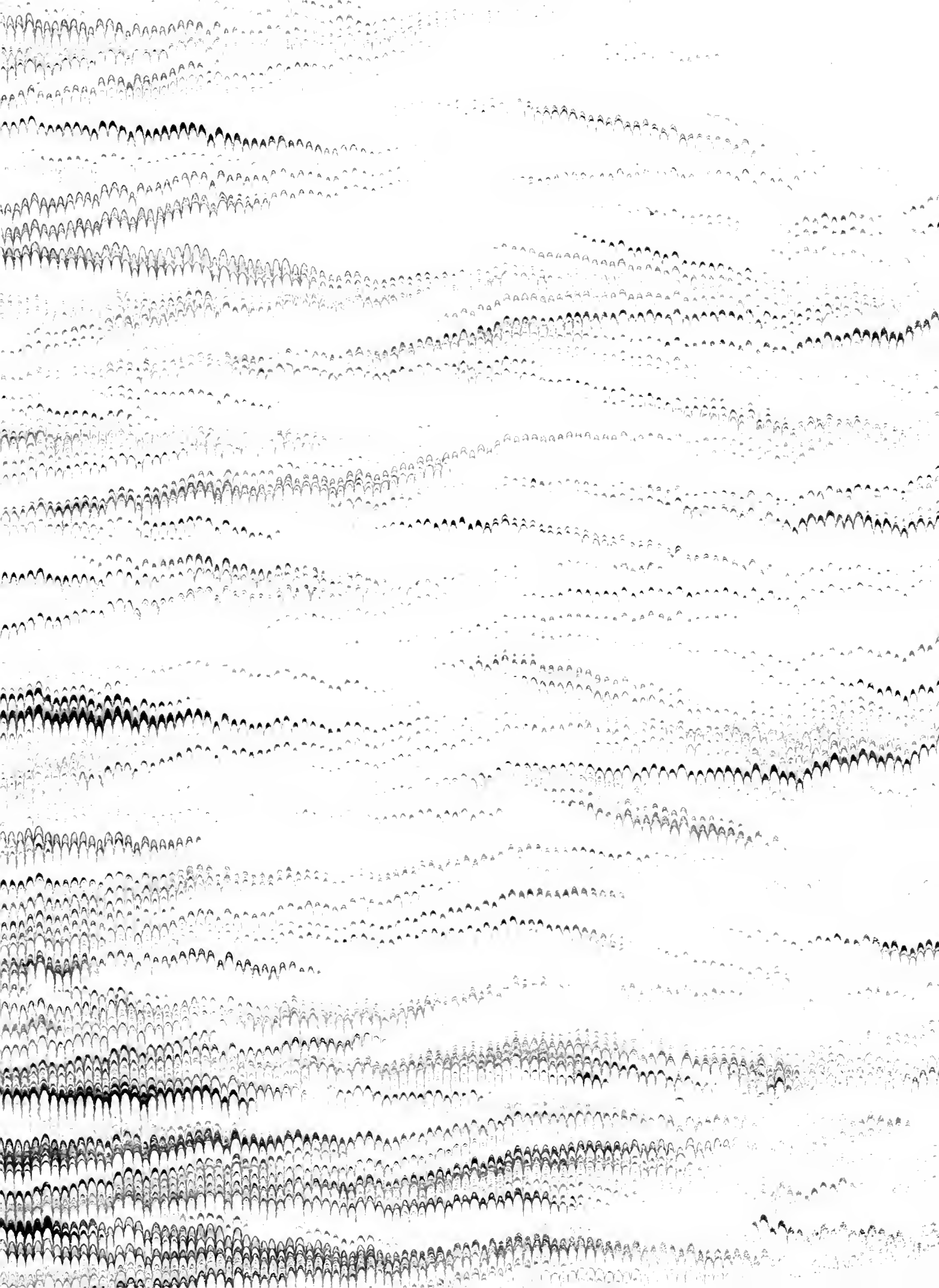


F 158
.5
.B5
Copy 1







OFFICIAL PROGRAMME
BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OF THE FOUNDING
OF THE UNITED STATES

W. J. M. DEN.

A Bi-Centennial Greeting.

FROM

L. PRANG & CO.

WE owe thanks to the people of the great State of Pennsylvania, and especially to the citizens of the historic City of Philadelphia, who have shown themselves in many ways our special friends. No small degree of our business success in years past has been due to their generous support; indeed, there is hardly one of the many enterprises we have undertaken during the last quarter of a century, which has not met with a ready reception at their hands.

But it is not only because our publications have always been appreciated in Philadelphia and the surrounding country, that we have reason for congratulation at the present time. The taste for refined and chaste work in color and form, which is acknowledged as characteristic of the "Quaker City," and which is manifest not only in much of the fine and industrial art-work produced there, but also in the general surroundings of the people, has given us many new and valuable suggestions in our efforts to raise to the highest, the standard of our own art-work.

Philadelphia has always demanded the best which we could give; we, on our part, have endeavored to give, in return, our best to Philadelphia.

These mutual relations have been instrumental in creating for us a large business in Pennsylvania, and to father a decision in 1880 to establish a branch of our house in Philadelphia, in order to promote still more intimate relations between the Pennsylvania public and ourselves. In this undertaking we were welcomed most *cordially*, and it has proved successful, far beyond our most sanguine anticipations.

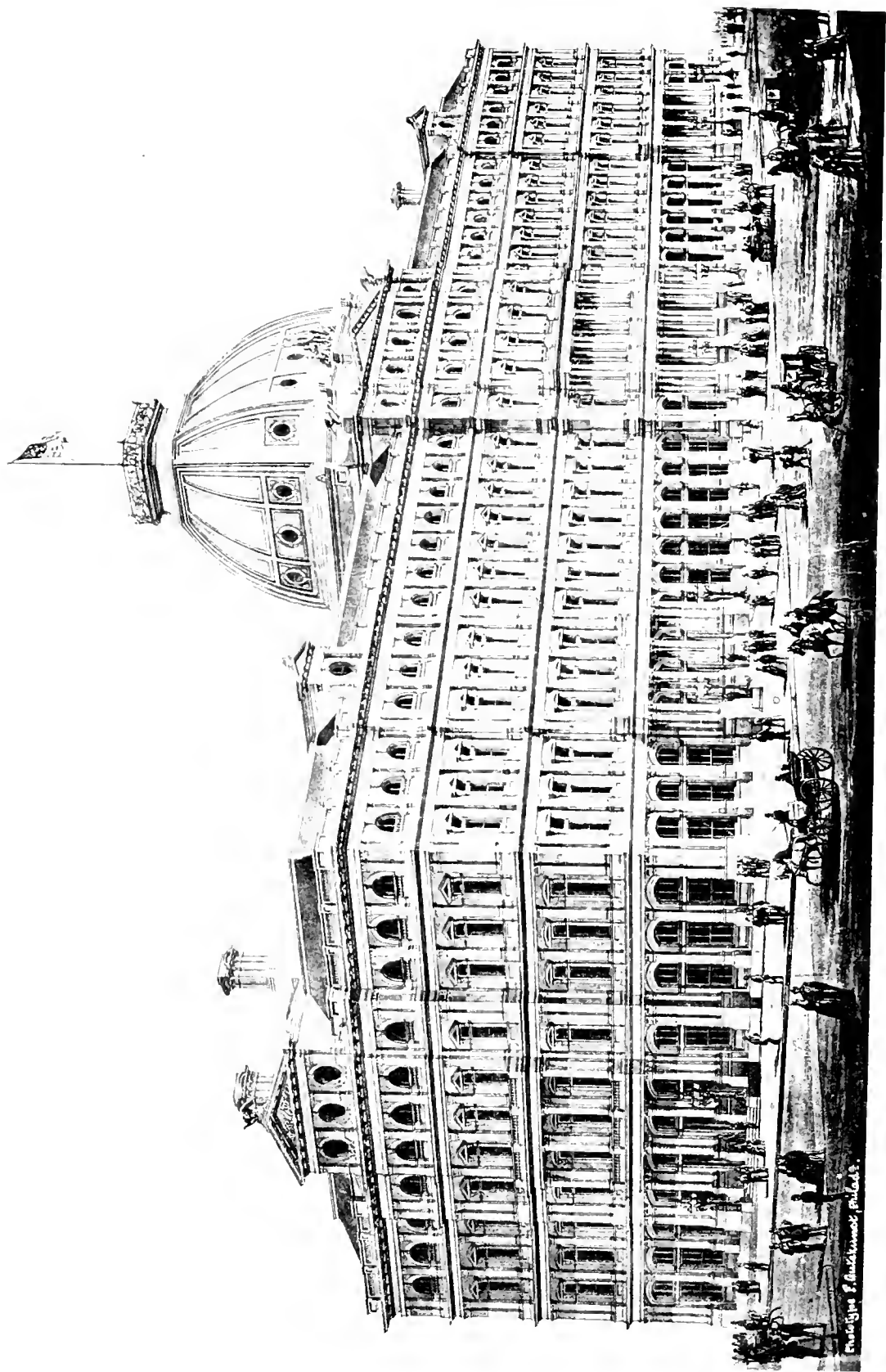
But beyond this purely business connection, we have reason to feel particularly grateful to Philadelphia for the support and encouragement which has been given us in our endeavors to develop a knowledge of and an appreciation for, industrial art in public education. Philadelphia has opened her schools to give our educational ideas in this direction a trial; and we count, by no means the least among our many friends, the teachers of the Philadelphia public schools, who have so faithfully and so conscientiously endeavored to carry out the instruction in drawing, which has been provided for them.

As we have said, our thanks are due to Philadelphia and to Pennsylvania for suggestions, for cordial support and for kindly hospitality. To them we now offer our best wishes for the increase of prosperity and brotherly feeling, which the celebration of this Bi-Centennial betokens, and we beg to accompany these expressions of good will with assurances of continued endeavors on our part to promote the interests which the City and State have in developing Art-Education and Art.

L. PRANG & CO.,

ART AND EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.



New United States Post Office, Philadelphia.

North Street, Chestnut to Market Street.

1682

1882

HISTORICAL SKETCHES,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PHILADELPHIA

AND

Official Programme

OF

DAYS, RELIGIOUS SERVICES, PROCESSIONS, PAGEANTS, EXERCISES, RECEPTIONS
AND ENTERTAINMENTS,

CONNECTED WITH THE

BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF THE

FOUNDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENN'A,

ON THE DAYS OF

October 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1882.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE BI-CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.



PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM S. SCHOFIELD, *Editor*.

J. THOMAS STAVELY.

CARL EDELHEIM.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by M. C. Smith & Son, 237-9 Dock Street.

1882.

The Celebration.

October of the year 1882 will complete the second century since the founding of our Commonwealth by William Penn; and it being desirable to secure a proper celebration of this event, an Association was organized for this purpose under the title of THE BI-CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA. Citizens of every part of the Commonwealth were cordially invited to become members of it, and to aid in the effort to show to the people of the whole country what Pennsylvania and Philadelphia now are, and the progress which they have made in the two centuries of their existence.

"In days past all public demonstrations, intended to commemorate great events in the history of a community, were of a military or a religious character; more recently it has been deemed becoming to exhibit the progress which has been made in those arts which tend to promote the intelligence, convenience, comfort, refinement and culture of the people. Such an exhibition is most appropriate when the observance is intended to honor the memory of those who composed the little colony which, "by deeds of peace," laid the foundation of a prosperous Commonwealth, and established, for the first time in the world's history, real freedom of opinion and worship; not the *toleration* which, in former times, as a favor, permitted men to enjoy their views and faith; but the *right* to freedom of thought and religious ceremonies, as a civil prerogative."

"On such occasions civilization halts a moment and 'takes inventory' of her resources and measures her progress." As we received a double legacy of land and government, from the Founder, we have a double inventory of resources and progress to make and to measure. We not only celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the acquisition and settlement of the land by William Penn and his colony, as an event of great historic and material interest and importance, but in a higher, a nobler sense we celebrate, with joyous thanksgiving, the planting, in the Frame of Government and in the hearts of the Quaker Fathers, of the sublime and eternal truth that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Since these legacies are a common inheritance, it has been the aim of the Committees entrusted with the arrangement of this celebration to make it an event of interest to the greatest mass of the people. The exercises arranged are numerous and varied, and the greater portion of them will be seen over the streets, on the two rivers, or in the Park, for in no other way can hundreds of thousands of our citizens unite in witnessing and participating in ceremonies of the celebration. To more fully and impartially represent all interests and all classes, and to make the platform of the Bi-Centennial Celebration as broad as was that of the Founder of the State, five days have been set apart in the Programme, each one of which will be representative.

The First day, Sunday, Oct. 22, The Memorial Day. Religious services in the Friends' Meeting Houses, the Churches and Lecture Hall's throughout the Commonwealth, with sermons upon Wm. Penn and the principles of religious and civil liberty introduced by him into America. [Oct. 23, Chester Day.]

Second day, Tuesday, Oct. 24, The Landing Day. Representation of the Landing of William Penn, with harbor display and U. S. Naval review. Procession of Civic Societies, National, State and City Departments, and Fire Companies. In the evening a Grand Firework Display at Fairmount Park.

Third day, Wednesday, Oct. 25, The Trades Day. Procession of Artistic display of fabrics, and machinery, manufacturing, and manufactured products, and skilled mechanics and manufacturers.

In the Evening Historical, Allegorical, Classical and Poetical pageants of Tableaux with electric and torch illumination. Reception at Academy.

Fourth day, Thursday, Oct. 26, The Festival Day. Musical Festivals of City and State societies, including Welsh and German. Parade and Reception of Knights Templar, Regatta on the Schuylkill, and Bicycle Meet in Fairmount Park. National Sports of the Nations that settled Pennsylvania, with prizes.

Fifth day, Friday, Oct. 27, The Military Day. Grand review of land and naval forces—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. In the evening Singing by the Children of the Public Schools in the Academy of Music. Grand Illumination throughout the City.

"GOLDEN DAYS"

—FOR—

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST

OF ALL THE JUVENILE PUBLICATIONS.

A Specimen Copy will be Sent Free to any Address.

GOLDEN DAYS is a sixteen-page weekly, filled with stories, sketches of adventure, instructive matter and everything that can interest, entertain and benefit boys and girls. Among its writers of Serial Stories are:

Harry Castlemon, Frank R. Stockton, Franklin Calkins,
Frank H. Converse, Elsie Leigh Whittlesey,
Mrs. Christine Stephens, Fannie Williams, James Otis, Oliver Optic.

The leading scientists, clergymen and educators are engaged upon GOLDEN DAYS. Its illustrations are profuse and in the highest style of art. Rev. D. P. Kidder, D.D., will give each week a lucid and scholarly exposition of the International Sunday School Lessons of the succeeding week. *Puzzles* will perplex and delight the ingenious boys and girls, as it has in the past. The *Letter Box* will continue to dispense useful information, and to answer the queries and publish the Notices of Exchange of our young friends. In short GOLDEN DAYS will stop at no expense to deserve, in a higher degree than ever before, the title that the discriminating public have bestowed upon it—that of the "Prince of Juveniles."

"GOLDEN DAYS" in Monthly Parts.

In response to a request from a large number of admirers of GOLDEN DAYS, we have concluded to issue a monthly part for the benefit of those who prefer to purchase it in magazine form.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, EITHER FOR THE WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PART:

For 1 Month	25c
For 2 Months	50c
For 3 Months	75c
For 4 Months	\$1 00
For 6 Months	1 50
For 1 Year	3 00

Subscriptions can begin with any number. Back numbers supplied at the same rates. We pay all postage. Money should be sent to us either by Post Office order or Registered Letter, so as to provide as far as possible against its loss by mail.

All communications, business or otherwise, must be addressed to

JAMES ELVERSON,
Publisher of "GOLDEN DAYS," Philadelphia, Pa.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The remarkable success attained by GOLDEN DAYS, the boys' and girls' periodical, published by Mr. James Elverson, Philadelphia, is a most encouraging evidence that pure and healthful literature is not incapable of attracting the eager interest of "Young America." Mr. Elverson seems, in fact, to have gauged the taste of the average child of our day with wonderful accuracy, as there appears to be but one opinion as to the universal popularity of this excellent periodical. So far as parents are concerned, its success should be a matter for general congratulation, as scrupulous care is evidently observed in excluding from its pages everything that could be considered as in any way tending to vitiate the minds of the young. On the other hand, its contents are far superior in vividness of interest for the little ones to those sensational publications which are the source of so much anxiety to all who have children to educate. GOLDEN DAYS, in fact, appears to have struck the golden mean in juvenile literature, and it affords us sincere pleasure to be able to chronicle its conspicuous popularity.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent,

In the January number of the *Sunday School Journal*, writes: GOLDEN DAYS is the name of a paper published in Philadelphia, intended especially for the young. It is profusely illustrated. Its articles are original, and well adapted to young people. The Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder prepares every week a careful exposition of the In-

ternational Sabbath School Lesson. The well-known ability, the scholarship, and the long experience of Dr. Kidder, in writing for the young, are sufficient guarantee of success. Parents desiring something wholesome, high-toned and useful for growing boys and girls should order a specimen copy of GOLDEN DAYS of the publisher, James Elverson, Philadelphia.

GOLDEN DAYS.—It is a child's encyclopedia of wonders, facts, enterprise and daring adventures, biography and poetry, skill and chance and scientific delights. It is carefully edited—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

James Elverson, of Philadelphia, publishes a handsome, illustrated and interesting youth's paper, called GOLDEN DAYS. It should find a welcome in every Christian home for the young folks, for the reading is wholesome, and such literature should be encouraged by prompt subscriptions. If the youngsters catch a glimpse of it, they will find they need it as a recreation after study-hours.—*From the Methodist, New York*.

From the Committee on Instruction of Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1882.

JAMES ELVERSON, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the Committee on Instruction of Girard College to subscribe for nine copies of GOLDEN DAYS—being one copy for each section-room of the older boys,

Yours truly,
CHARLES H. T. COLLIER,
Ch. Sub-Committee.

"GOOD FAITH AND GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN ARE OUR DEFENCES."



COPIED FROM THE LINE ENGRAVING BY S. A. SCHOFF. BY PERMISSION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[The illustrations of this sketch are from "A Sylvan City," a series of articles descriptive of Philadelphia, now appearing in "Our Continent"]

❖ WILLIAM PENN. ❖

A "HOLY EXPERIMENT" OF A QUAKER STATESMAN.

TWO hundred years ago, *William Penn* with a hundred followers entered the capes of the Delaware after a seven weeks' voyage from Deal, England, on the good ship *Welcome*. He dated his arrival from the 24th day of October, 1682. He brought, with him a Royal Charter from Charles II., for the Province of Pennsylvania, and a Frame of Government for the Colony he was founding, which established, for the first time in America, in widest scope and fullest expression, complete civil

and religious liberty. He arrived at New Castle the 27th of October, landed the next day and took personal possession. On the 29th he was in Upland (now Chester) where he held court on the 2d of November. The original "Frame of Government" was read to the people in Upland. It was enacted, with modifications, into the law of the Province, signed and sealed at the Provincial Council in Philadelphia the following April. Wm. Markham, deputy Governor had received possession of Penn's Province on June 21st, 1681, more than a year previous to Penn's arrival in person. The importance of this Frame of Government, this American "Magna Charta," may be better understood when it is remembered that for two centuries Europe had been clouded by stormy civil,

CHARTER

OF THE

Province of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING. Whereas our Trustie and well beloved Subject, William Penn, Esquire, sonn and heire of Sir William Penn, deceased, out of a commendable desire to enlarge our English Empire, and promote such useful comodities as may bee of benefit to us and our Dominions, as alsoe to reduce the Savage Natives by gentle and just manners to the love of civill Societie and Christian Religion hath humbly besought leave of vs to transport an ample colonie vnto a certaine Countrey hereinafter described in the partes of America not yet cultivated and planted. And hath likewise humbly besought our Royall majestie to give, grant, and confirme all the said countrey with certaine priviledges and Jurisdiction requisite for the good Government and sattie of the said Countrey and Colonie, to him and his heires forever. KNOW YEE, therefore, that wee, favouring the petition and good purpose of the said William Penn, and having regard to the memorie and merits of his late father, in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion vnder our dearest brother, James, Duke of Yorke, in that signall battell and victorie, fought and obteyned against the Dutch fleet, commanded by the Heer Van Opdam, in the yeare One thousand six hundred sixtie-five, in consideration thereof of our special grace, certaine knowledge and mere motion, Have given and granted, and by this our present Charter, for vs, our heires and successors, Doe give and grant unto the said William Penn, his heires and assigns all that tract or parte of land in America, with all the Islands therein conteyned, as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance, Northward of New Castle Towne unto the three and fortieth degree of Northern latitude; if the said River doth extend soe farre Northwards; But if the said River shall not extend soe farre Northward, then by the said River soe far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said River the Easterne bounds are to bee determined by a meridian line, to bee drawn from the head of the said River vnto the said three and fortieth degree, the said lands to extend Westwards, five degrees in longitude, to bee computed from the said Easterne Bounds, and the said lands to bee bounded on the North, by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of Northern latitude, and on the south, by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle Northwards, and Westwards vnto the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northerne Latitude; and then by a streight line Westwards, to the limitt of Longitude above mentioned. WEE DOE also give and grant vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assigns, the free and undisturbed vse, and continuance in and passage into and out of all and singular Ports, harbours, Bayes, waters, rivers, Isles and Inletts, belonging vnto or leading to and from the Countrey, or Islands aforesaid; and all the soyle, lands, fields, woods, underwoods, mountaines, hills, fennes, Isles, Lakes, Rivers, waters, rivulets, Bays and Inletts, scituate or being within or belonging vnto the Limitts and Bounds aforesaid, together with the fishing of all sortes of fish, whales, sturgeons, and all Royall and other fishes in the sea, bayes, Inletts, waters or Rivers, within the premises, and the fish therein taken, and alsoe all veins, mines and quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, silver, Gemmes and pretious Stones, and all other whatsoever, stones, metals, or of any other thing or matter whatsoever, found or to bee found within the Countrey, Isles, or Limitts aforesaid; and him the said William Penn, his heires and assigns, WEE DOE, by this our Royall Charter, for vs, our heires and successors, make, create and constitute the true and absolute proprietaries of the Countrey aforesaid, and of all other, the premises, saving always to vs, our heires and successors, the faith and allegiance of the said William Penn, his heires and assigns, and of all other, the proprietaries, tenants and Inhabitants that are, or shall be within the Territories and precincts aforesaid; and saving also vnto vs, our heires and successors, the Sovereignty of the aforesaid Countrey, TO HAVE, hold and possesse and enjoy the said tract of Land, Countrey, Isles, Inletts and other the premises, vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assigns, to the only proper vse and behoofe of the said William Penn, his heires and assigns forever. To bee holden of vs, our heires and successors, Kings of England, as of our Castle of Windsor, in our County of Berks, in free and common socage by fealty only for all services, and not in Capite or by Knights service, Yielding and paying therefore to vs, our heires and successors, two Beaver Skins to bee delivered att our said Castle of Windsor, on the first day of January, in every yeare; and also the fifth parte of all Gold and silver Oare, which shall from time to time happen to be found within the Limitts aforesaid, cleare of all charges, and of our further grace certaine knowledge and mere motion, wee have thought fitt to Erect, and wee doe hereby Erect the aforesaid Countrey and Islands, into a province and Seigniorie, and doe call itt Pennsylvania, and soe from henceforth wee will have it called, and forasmuch as wee have hereby made and ordeyned the aforesaid William Penn, his heires and assigns, the true and absolute Proprietaries of all the Lands and Dominions aforesaid.

By Writ of privy Seale.
JOHN SHAFER, chvr.
SAVED the 14th 1682. Fu

PIGOTT



Philadelphia Office, 1116 CHESTNUT STREET

Incorporated 1804.

THE

Union Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE! MARINE! INLAND

Agencies in all Principal Cities and Towns.

S. W. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Phila.

Capital,	-	-	-	-	\$500,000
Assets over	-	-	-	-	\$925,000
Losses Paid,	-	-	-	-	\$11,124,931.00

This Company may well rest its claim for the best patronage on the liberal conditions of its Policies; on the unquestionable character of the indemnity it affords, and on its seventy-eight years of honorable dealings with the public.—*The Chronicle*.

political and religious disturbances. The instruments of peace, persuasion and conversion were the army, the jail, the rack, the fire, the gibbet, the block, the Star Chamber and the execution. These were the arguments which were used to suppress every struggle of citizens or nations for freedom. Religious liberty had no abiding place. In the century then past, Spain had bound the Netherlands upon the rack, and it had cost her years of struggling and suffering to unwind the toils of the Inquisition. The 17th century opened with the overthrow of the nobility of France and the defeat of the Huguenots by Richelieu. Sir Walter Raleigh returned from his discovery of Virginia to have his head placed on the block. In the middle of the century the great rebellion cost King Charles his head, and gave Cromwell a ten years' Protectorate to lay successful siege to Parliament and to every stronghold of Britain. The Restoration of '60 was followed by Monmouth's fatal rebellion in '85, and by the completion of the Revolution, in the abdication of James II, in 1688. It was a century of great discoveries, great men, great deeds. Shakspeare, Bacon, Raleigh, Clarendon, Arundel, Harvey, Milton, Bunyan, Cromwell, Newton, Locke, Fox, Penn, Sydney many others added to its greatness and gave birth to truths and which as they grew, burst the cloths of helpless blindness that bigotry and intolerance for centuries had been weaving and wrapping about the intellects of the generations as they came into the world, much as the Egyptians, centuries before, had wrapped mummy cloths about the bodies of those who departed from it.

Before the century expired it witnessed Jeffries' high carnival and travesty upon justice; it witnessed John Bunyan writing *Pilgrim's Progress* in prison; it witnessed the Tower filled with Bishops who had not soiled their surplices nor scared their consciences, and with good peace-loving Christians, among them William Penn; it witnessed the courts filling the prisons with Non-conformists who attempted to congregate and worship God; it witnessed, as it neared its end, the translation of Sidney by the axe of the executioner; it witnessed the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, and the unwilling exile of half a million French subjects, the best blood of the realm; it witnessed families and colonies fleeing from every part of Great Britain to escape intolerant persecution, and emigrating



PENN'S HOUSE IN LETITIA STREET

to America; but it witnessed no more important event during its entire cycle than William Penn's "Holy Experiment," in which he recognized the inalienable and inherent rights of man and founded the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with a Frame of Government or Constitution providing that "all persons living in the Province, who confess and acknowledge the one almighty and eternal God to be the creator, upholder and ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion, or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever," and "providing for the matters of liberty and privilege that which is extraordinary, by leaving to the Governor and his successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of one man may not hinder the good of a whole country, for any government is free to the people under it when the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws."

It is not possible to extend religious and civil liberty beyond this scheme of Government. It has not only become the fundamental Constitutional law of Pennsylvania, but the fundamental law of the land and of the English speaking people of the world.

Religious and civil liberty were not only made a part of the fundamental law, but justice and humanity pervaded the code throughout. It practically abolished the old and sanguinary code of England, and out of two hundred offences which were there capital, it reserved the death penalty for two only, the crimes of treason and murder; it introduced the humanities of our present prison system, making the object of punishment reformation, and ordaining all prisons to be workshops; it provided that all taxes be collected by law only, that persons might plead their own causes in courts, that all children of the age of twelve shall learn some useful trade, together with many other humane provisions.



PENN'S SLATE ROOF HOUSE, ORIGINAL APPEARANCE.

Letter from William Penn to a Friend.

"For my country, I eyed the Lord in obtaining it; and more was I drawn inward to look to Him and to owe it to His hand and power, *than to any other way*; I have so obtained it, and desire to keep it; that I may not be unworthy of His love; but do that, which may answer His kind Providence, and serve His truth and people; *that an example may be set up to nations*. There may be room there, though not here, for such an *holy experiment*," etc. [*Penn's History of Penn'a.*]

William Penn's First Letter to the Indians.

18 OCTOBER, 1681.

[On the 10th of October, 1681, William Penn appointed three Commissioners to proceed to Pennsylvania for the settling of the colony. They were to act with Markham, who was already there, in regard to the location of the city of Philadelphia and the treatment of the Indians. The following letter was written by Penn, and sent by the Commissioners to be read to them. It was written on paper, with ruled lines, and in a more formal hand than usual.]

LONDON, 18th of 8th Month, 1681.

MY FRIENDS—There is one great God and power that hath made the world and all things therein, to whom you and I, and all people owe their being and well-being, and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world. This great God hath written his law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love and help, and do good to one another, and not to do harm and mischief one to another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your parts of the world, and the king of the country where I live hath given unto me a great province; but I desire to enjoy it with your love and consent, that we may always live together as neighbors and friends; else what would the great God say to us, who hath made us not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly together in the world? Now I would have you well observe, that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that hath been too much exercised towards you, by the people of these parts of the world, who sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than be examples of justice and goodness unto you, which I hear hath been matter of trouble unto you, and caused great grudgings and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard towards you, and I desire to win and gain your love and friendship, by a kind, just, and peaceable life; and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if in any thing any shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same, by an equal number of just men on both sides, that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them. I shall shortly come to you myself, at which time we may more largely and freely confer and discourse of these matters. In the mean time, I have sent my commissioners to treat with you about land, and a firm league of peace. Let me desire you to be kind to them and the people, and receive these presents and tokens which I have sent to you, as a testimony of my good will to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably, and friendly with you.

I am your loving friend,

WILLIAM PENN.

HOOPES & TOWNSEND,

Manufacturers of

Cold Punched,

Square and

Hexagon Nuts,

"KEystone" BOILER RIVETS,

Machine Bolts,

Button Head Bolts,

Bolt Ends,

Elevator Bolts,

Hanger Bolts,

Plow Bolts,

Square Head Cap Screws,

Hexagon Head Cap Screws,

Case Hardened Hexagon Nuts,

Pipe Swivels,

Arm Swivels,

Split Keys,

Single Keys,

Flat Link Chain,

R. R. Track Bolts,

Wood Screws,

Forged Set Screws,

Tap Bolts,

Case Hardened Set
Screws,

Stud Bolts,

Steel Set Screws,

Washers,

Patch Bolts, Taps,

Track Bolts,

Stay Bolts,

Tank Rivets,

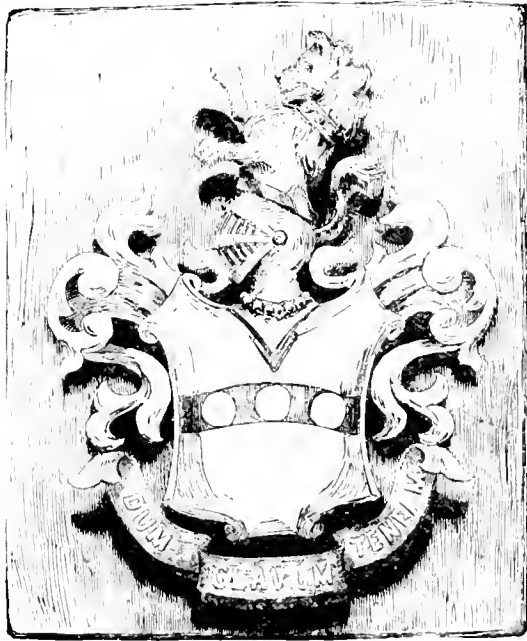
Cooper Rivets,

Bridge Rods, Bolts,

And Forgings,

PHILADELPHIA.

The broad proclamation of equal and impartial justice to all men was denied in Penn's time in the Old World, and was not



COAT OF ARMS OF WILLIAM PENN.

pronounced in the New World until William Penn brought his colony to Pennsylvania.

In this connection I quote from an address of Gen. W. W. H. Davis, made at the Bucks County Bi-Centennial, Sept. 1, 1882:

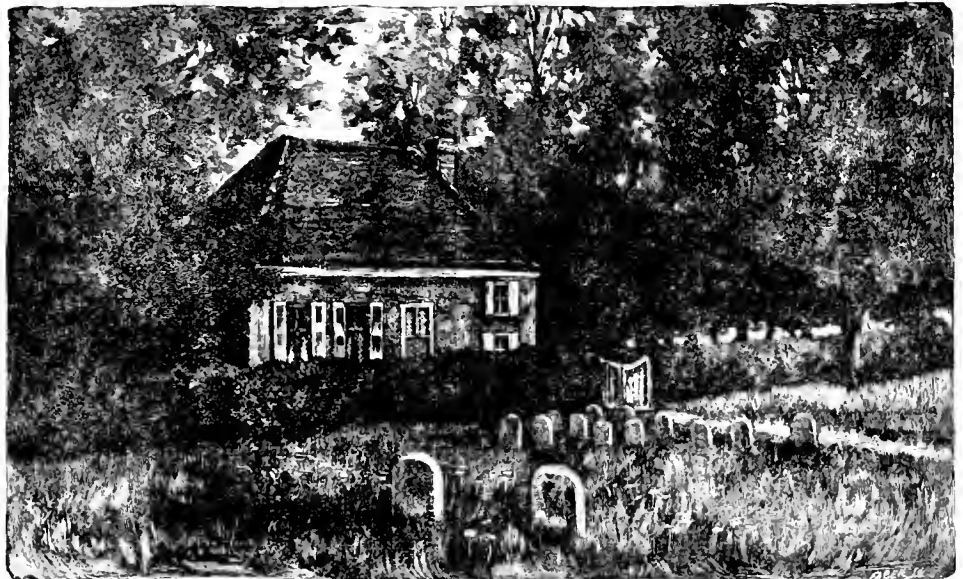
"William Penn was the first to break the chains of religious tyranny in the British Isles, and to proclaim, in America, absolute freedom to worship God. When he came to the wilderness of the Delaware, the people enjoyed only partial religious liberty. They who had peopled the Atlantic slopes renewed in the New World the miserable tyranny they had fled from in the Old World. The Puritans in New England, who tolerated neither Quaker nor Baptist, hung Mary Dyer and in midwinter, drove Roger Williams into the woods of Rhode Island where he founded a new colony with religious liberty for its corner-stone. Dissenters were treated with almost the same harshness in Virginia as in England. To the Catholics of Maryland is due the honor of being among the first to approximate religious liberty in the New World, all sects being tolerated in Calvert's colony, a great concession for the period. But it was left for William Penn to complete this great work. He builded better than his predecessors. He refused to halt at the half way house of toleration, but ordained absolute freedom of religious worship to all denominations. He was the first law giver in the New World to declare that the Church owes no allegiance to the State, which enforced makes religion free. He was the first to abolish distinction in rank and break down the barriers between clergy and laity.

"The character and services of William Penn are not understood nor appreciated at their true value. He is the grandest figure in American colonial history. Brought up in the influence of the most corrupt court of Europe, he had honesty of purpose to mark out a straight course, and the courage to walk therein. He gave up all of the allurements of wealth and power, and joined a despised sect in obedience to his convictions. We nowhere find his equal among the leaders of men who peopled these shores. Among the Puritans of New England, the Hollanders of New York, and the Cavaliers of Virginia, the honor is divided among many. Calvert, in Maryland, and Oglethorpe, in Georgia, half a

century later, came nearer his measure, but they did not undertake their work with such lofty aims, nor carry it out with such steadfast purpose. Penn will stand for all time the central figure. In founding his new Commonwealth he realized both his civil and religious convictions. It was his work alone. The mere fact of bringing a few thousand immigrants to people the wilderness west of the Delaware is the least thing to attract attention in making up a correct estimate of his career and services to mankind. The great feature is the broad and just principles upon which he founded his new State. The late Thomas J. Wharton said 'In the early Constitutions of Pennsylvania are found the distinct enunciation of every great principle, the germ, if not the development, of every valuable improvement in government or legislation, which have been introduced into the political systems of more modern epochs,' a high compliment from such distinguished authority."

Admiral Sir William Penn when scarce twenty-one, just after receiving his promotion to a captaincy, married a noble daughter of the Netherlands, a beautiful, intelligent, and thoughtful woman, named Margaret Jasper, the daughter of a Dutch merchant of Rotterdam. Pepy's, in his way, leaves this strong line to outline a lady of distinction and character. "Hath been pretty handsome, and is now very discreet." To have escaped Pepy's gossip, with its double-edged cuts, with so strong a compliment, is high praise. If a people were ever taught discretion by great trials and long suffering, it was those people who withstood such sieges as Leyden and gave support and final victory to William the Silent. Out of the refining reaction of the three succeeding generations came Margaret Jasper, deep and serious in thought, strong and elastic in feeling and delicate and unerring in conscience. William Penn became a Quaker because Margaret Jasper was his mother. Between him and his mother there existed the deepest affection and sympathy. On her knee he had learned of the great suffering of her people for conscience sake. Later she interposed in his behalf and watched him with fond care, and when turned out of doors by his father, she supported him. In his young heart he had felt with all the warmth, zeal and earnestness of child time, the un-Christ like persecutions of Christians in His name. The preaching of Thomas Lee at Oxford was the recall of these memories of early days, the finding of a voice in the wilderness of his day and country, calling for truth, and for freedom to follow the inner light and conscience, as the same voice had done a century before in the Low Countries across the sea. This call reached the early consciousness in him and found a willing and pleasing response.

William Penn was twice married. His first wife was Gulielma



WILLIAM PENN'S BURIAL-PLACE, JORDAN'S MEETING HOUSE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Maria Springett; the children of this union were Springett, Letitia and William. Some years after the death of his first wife he married Hannah Callowhill by whom he had children of whom John Penn only was born in America. He died in London, 1718, aged 74. There are a number of his acts, letters and state papers, which offer a fine study of the sweet impulses and strong purposes of his life, and which together reveal many sides of the grand, courageous and sweet character of a great humanitarian and statesman.

After having sown the seed of his faith in England, the Netherlands and America; after having founded a nation on Truth and Justice, and after many trials, in his own home, in the colony, and in England, at the call of his Father "well done thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee Ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of the Lord," he passed out of this life, surrounded by friends and crowned with good works.

Personal Appearance of William Penn.

Three portraits of William Penn are to be found hanging in this city upon the walls of the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the Pennsylvania Historical Museum, in Independence Hall. The earliest portrait is in the possession of the Historical Society. It is an original portrait of Penn, painted about sixteen years before the settlement of Pennsylvania, when he was twenty-two years of age. He is painted in armor, as he had not yet become a Quaker, and cast it aside for the armor of peace. The superb engraving of him as a young man, given on the previous page, is copied from this portrait. The other two are at the Museum. One, a bust portrait, is a copy of a painting in England, said to be original and genuine. It presents a handsome, noble-looking man, of about Penn's age at the time he founded his Colony, and bearing some resemblance to this portrait of his youth. A third is the full length presentment of West, in his historic picture of "Penn Treating with the Indians." This picture does not pretend to be a copy of the original. The face and features are outlined and moulded from a bust by Lawson. The stout figure has probably been drawn that the body might be in proportion with the bust model. The dress is that of the Quakers of a century after Penn's time. Though this portrait has pictured him to the world until it is known everywhere, the best authorities no longer credit it with any resemblance to the original.

The personal appearance of William Penn when he landed in Pennsylvania is not well-known. He was without doubt handsome in form and face, of tall and elegant carriage, an accomplished gentleman, polished in manners and entirely conversant with the usages of court society. West's broad-brim, broad-face, and heavy-set traditional Englishman, as shown in his painting of "Penn's Treaty," in no wise resembles his picture.

Certain Conditions or Concessions agreed upon in England by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and those who are the Adventurers and Purchasers in the same Province, July 11, 1681.

First. That so soon as it pleaseth God that the above said persons arrive there, a quantity of land or ground plat shall be laid out for a large Town or City in the most convenient place upon the river for health and navigation, and every purchaser and adventurer shall by lot have so much land therein as will answer to the proportion he hath bought or taken up upon rent. But it is to be noted that the surveyors shall consider what Roads or Highways will be necessary to the Cities, Towns, or through the lands. Great roads from city to city not to contain less than forty feet in breadth shall be first laid out and declared to be for highways before the Dividend of Acres be laid out for the purchaser, and the like observation to be had for the streets in the Towns and Cities, that there may be convenient roads and streets preserved not to be encroached upon by any planter or builder that none may build irregularly to the damage of another.

Secondly. That the land in the Town be laid out together after the proportion of ten thousand acres of the whole country, that is two hundred acres, * * those that are by catalogue laid together may be so laid together both in the Town and Country.

Thirdly. That when the country lots are laid out,

D. LANDRETH & SONS'

FAMOUS GARDEN SEEDS.

RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC FOR 1883

(NOW IN PRESS)

EDITION OVER 600,000.

Mailed Free on Application.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

21 and 23 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

COUSTY'S EAST-END GROCERY,

DEALER IN

FINE TEAS AND GROCERIES,
FINEST MEDICINAL WINES & BRANDIES,
GIN AND PURE JAMAICA RUM,

English and French Pickles and Sances, in Great Variety.

CANNED FRUITS, &c.,

118 SOUTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Goods Packed Securely and Delivered Free of Charge to Depot.

Old Fashioned Sugar-House Molasses: always on hand.



FOR PLEASURE,
COMFORT, HEALTH,
SMOKE THE OLD
ORIGINAL
OF BRAND
DURHAM
TOBACCO.
BLACKWELL'S
GENUINE DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
SEE
THAT IT
BEARS THE
TRADE
MARK
OF THE
BULL
TAKE NO OTHER.
POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

Blackwell's Durham Smoking Cigarettes and Long
Cut Tobacco.

Chew Lottier's Sweet Durham Plug Tobacco.

Finest Smoke in the World. Absolutely Pure.

It is unexcelled and of the finest quality.

M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,

No. 39 North Water Street,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Military, Society Regalia and Theatrical Goods

BAND AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS.

CORK AND FELT HELMETS, BOATING AND

EQUESTRIAN GOODS, FLAGS, BANNERS, BUNTING, &c. &c.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.



MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA.

1681. PENNSYLVANIA.—TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF GROWTH. 1881.

After great opposition and many writtings, watchings, solentings and disputes in Council, * * * God hath given it to me in the face of heaven, * * * He will bless and make the seed of a nation.

Letter from William Penn on receiving the Charter for Pennsylvania.

But two hundred years have passed since the great Quaker statesman, the

soldier of the Lord and of Gideon only, made this people a new, white, nearly four and a half million souls, a population greater than that of all the colonies at the time of the American Revolution. This Province, grown to a great Commonwealth, is seen and among the States, is destined to be near future to become the first, and thereafter to be the Keystone Empire of the Nation.

At Westminster, on the 4th of March, 1681, Charles the Second, King of England, confirmed to William Penn, by Royal Charter, signed by writ of Privy Seal, the full and absolute proprietorship, with the power to rule and govern, of that tract of land in America, known afterward as the Province of Pennsylvania. It contained

over the Alleghenies to the Ohio river. The Moravians came to Northampton about 1740-57. The Yankees, of Connecticut, 1762, moved into the Wyoming Valley with the intention of settling it as a part of Connecticut, but found themselves held as citizens of Pennsylvania. The North-western portion of the State was principally settled by pioneers from their own settlements, after the Revolutionary war.

Enoch Flower opened the first school in 1683, a year after the Landing, and in 1686, three years later, William Bradford printed the first almanac. Schools and the Press were then as they have been since, the keynote of the colony. The superstition of New England had no lodgment here. Six months after Penn's arrival, a woman was brought before him for witchcraft by a S. S. She was speedily tried, found guilty, to reputation, but not guilty in manner or time as indicted. This speedy dismissal of the first case made it the last known to the Province.

Benjamin Franklin was a prominent printer and publisher of Philadelphia, before he entered public life. He printed a newspaper and many books.

Christopher Saur, of Germantown, after Bradford, was one of the first and largest publishers of the country. He made his own types, published several quarto editions of the Bible in German, and a large list of religious and general publications. Charles G. Sower, the publisher, is one of his descendants.

"By the close of the Colonial age, Philadelphia had grown to be the centre of a literary activity, more vital and versatile than has been seen anywhere else upon the continent," with a single exception.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had a proud founding, out of which has come a strong life. Here was the first virgin soil upon which was planted the purest seed of Liberty, freedom of conscience and equality of rights and privileges. Pennsylvania was the first to do justice to the Red Man. The policy of the founder was conceived in Truth and Right, and born in "Justice and Mercy." Says Proud:

"The views of William Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania were most manifestly the best and most exalted that could occupy the human mind; namely to render man as free and happy as the nature of their existence could possibly bear in their civil capacity, and in their religious state, to restore them to those lost rights and privileges with which God and nature had originally blessed the human race. He so far brought this to pass so as to excite the admiration of strangers, and to fix the love and honor of posterity." The frame of Government which he matured and which he afterwards gave into the hands of his people to adopt of themselves, by themselves, and for themselves, guaranteed to all, clear, distinct terms, full civil and religious liberty to all comers. The historic Treaty with the Indians, while comprehending the confirmation of the republic's purchase of the land, had a greater purpose; its "sublime purpose" says Bancroft, "was the recognition of the equal rights of humanity." In this treaty the Quaker statesman was enacting Penn's great teaching, that God "had made of one blood all nations of men." This act of equity and justice, unknown to all other settlements, attracted the profound attention of Europe. It reached Voltaire, and moved that giant to say "This was the only 'Treaty between those people and the Christians, that was not ratified by oath, and that was never broken.'"

It is not surprising that a colony which had been cradled in the sublime doctrine of the "equal rights of humanity" should cherish this doctrine, after experiencing its manifold blessings for a century, and be sensitive to encroachments upon Charter rights and Constitutional privileges. It was entirely natural for its citizens to be first to oppose the Stamp Act, and to offer active resistance to the Tax on Tea.

Pennsylvania's naturally became the



CARPENTER'S HALL.

some forty six thousand square miles of surface, and was received in payment of a debt of sixteen thousand pounds, owed by the King to Sir William Penn.

What is now the State of Delaware, and was then named "The Territories," Penn obtained from His Royal Highness the Duke of York. These two tracts after Holme's survey, were divided into three counties each. The counties of the Province were Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, and of the Territories, New Castle, Kent and Sussex.

Penn took legal possession in 1682, and personal possession in 1682. One year later a hundred houses had been built, three hundred farms settled, and sixty vessels had arrived. Before another year had ended, six hundred houses had been built, and a promise made to show a province in seven years equal to her neighbors of forty years planting.

The original settlements of Pennsylvania were made by the Dutch, Swedes, Finns and a few English and Irish Quakers, on the banks of the Delaware, and the Welsh on the banks of the Schuyl Kill. Penn came later and settled Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. The Dutch under Pastorius came in 1681. The early colonies comprised a mosaic of nationalities, which later settled the State. These included English, who were the principal settlers until 1742, Scotch Irish, Welsh, Dutch, and a few Swedes and Finns. The German Mennonites and Dunkers settled Montgomery, Lancaster, Berks and Lehigh about 1768-52; the Scotch Irish went inland beyond these settlements after 1700 and, encircling them, spread southwest



CHRIST CHURCH.



INDEPENDENCE HALL.

every purchaser from 1000 to 10,000 acres or more, not to have above 1000 acres together, unless in three years they plant a family upon every 1000 acres; but that all such as purchase together, lie together, and that as many as comply with this Condition, that the whole be laid together.

Fifthly. That the proportion of lands that shall be laid out in the first great Town or City, for every purchaser, shall be, after the proportion of Ten acres, for every five hundred acres purchased.

Sixthly. That notwithstanding there be no mention made in the several deeds made to the purchasers, yet the said William Penn does accord and declare, that all Rivers, Rivulets, Woods and Underwoods, Waters, Watercourses, Quarries, Mines, Minerals (except mines Royal) shall be freely and fully enjoyed and wholly by the the purchasers into whose lot they fall.

Seventhly. That for every fifty acres, that shall be allotted to a servant, at the end of his service, his Quittance be two shillings per annum, and the master or owner of the Servant, when he shall take up the other fifty acres, his Quittance shall be four shillings by the year. * * *

Eighthly. For the encouragement of such as are ingenious and willing to search out Gold and Silver Mines in this province, it is hereby agreed that they have liberty to bore and dig any man's property, fully paying the damage done, and in case a Discovery should be made, that the discover have One-Fifth, the owner of the soil a Tenth part, the Governor Two Fifths, and the rest to the public Treasury, saving the king the share reserved by patent.

Ninth. In every hundred thousand acres, the Governor and Proprietary by lot reserveth Ten to himself, which shall be but in one place.

Tenthly. That every man be bound to plant or man so much of his share of Land as shall be out and surveyed within three years after it is set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new comers to settle thereupon, by paying the survey money, and they go higher up for their shares.

Eleventhly. Their shall be no buying or selling, be it with an Indian or one among another of any goods to be exported but what shall be performed in public market, when such place shall be apart or erected, where they shall pass the public Stamp or mark.

Twelvethly. * * Whatever is sold to the Indians, in consideration of their furs, shall be sold in the market place and there suffice the test, whether good or bad; if good to pass; if not good, not to be sold as good, that the natives may not be abused nor provoked.

Thirteenthly. That no man * * affront or wrong any Indian, but he shall incur the same penalty of the law, as if against his fellow-planters; and if any Indian abuse any planter, he shall * * make his complaint to the Governor, his Deputy, or some magistrate near him, who shall take care with the king of said Indian, that all reasonable satisfaction be made to the planter injured.

Fourteenthly. Differences between planters and natives shall be ended by twelve men, six planters and six natives, that we may live friendly together and prevent heart burnings and mischief.

Fifteenthly. That Indians shall have liberty to do all things relating to the improvement of their ground, and providing sustenance for their families, that any of the planters shall enjoy.

Sixteenthly. That in clearing the ground, care be taken to have one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries, for silk and shipping.

Seventeenthly. That no person leave the province without publication being made thereof in the market place, three weeks before, and a certificate from some Justice of the Peace, of his clearness with his neighbors and those he has dealt withal.

Lastly, That these are to be added to or corrected by and with the consent of the parties herunto subscribed.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of all of the Proprietors who have heretofore subscribed excepting T. SAUMBERG and J. GOODSON.

WILLIAM PENN.

WILLIAM BOELHAM,
HABRIEL SPRINGLE,
THOMAS PLENDYAR,
HUGH CAMBERLIN,
R. MURRAY,
HARRIET SPRINGLE,
HUMPHREY SOUTH,
THOMAS BARKER,

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JNO. JAS. MOORE,
MULLEN POWELL,
THOS. LAIBOROUGH,
ROBERT DAVISON,
JOHN GOODSON,
GRIFFITH JONES,
HUGH LAMBLI,

An Old Publishing Family.

CHRISTOPHER SOWER (1st) ('Sower,' as he wrote it in English) was born in 1693, came to America from Germany, in the fall of 1724, and proceeded to Germantown, Philadelphia, where he remained until the following spring. He was a man of superior education and ability, having a mind thoroughly practical, ready and abounding in resources, as also of a decidedly inventive turn. In 1731 he settled himself in agricultural pursuits and partly in the practice and dispensing of medicine, for which he was well qualified by his previous liberal education. He kept up an extensive correspondence with friends in Germany, in which he dwelt upon the destitute condition of his fellow countrymen in respect to books, and especially the Bible. Moved by these appeals, numbers of Bibles were consigned to him to be sold at cost or even gratis to those too poor to obtain them otherwise.

At length a printing press and some materials were obtained, and as an almanac in Germany seemed to be a most pressing need, he commenced the publication of one, the first of which was issued in August, 1738.

Upon issuing the almanac he was immediately besieged from all quarters to commence a paper or periodical containing news and such other matter as he might think proper and useful. At length he issued on the 20th of August, 1739, the first number of a religious and secular journal entitled 'Der Hoch-Deutsch-Pennsylvanische-Geschicht-Schreiber oder Sammlung wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur und Knechen Reich.' After a time the title of the paper was changed, but under both titles religion and morality are implanted on every page.

On the 16th of October, 1745, he issued proposals for the publication of a religious quarterly in German, usual octavo size. The first number appeared in February, 1746.

The circulation of the weekly reached eight to ten thousand of each number. It was sent to all parts of the British colonies, and wielded an unbounded influence over the German population. The strong religious tendency of its contents, harmonized with the spirit of religious investigation occupying the minds of the German settlers at that time, most of whom had left the fatherland on account of their dissent from the established religion and the independence with which they promulgated their own views and practiced their religious rights.

In the year 1743, after three years of toil, Christopher Sower completed a magnificent quarto edition of the Bible in the German language. The Bible in the English language was not printed in America until nearly forty years afterward. This first edition of Sower consisted of twelve hundred copies, and was printed from the thirty-fourth edition of the Constantine Bible Society of Halle, which is still considered as the standard by which all others are corrected. It contained the third and fourth books of Ezra and the third book of Maccabees, which were inserted in the Halle edition of 1708, but subsequently omitted. He also inserted the seventh chapter of the fourth book of Ezra, which it is believed appears in no other edition.

It would be impossible here to give an idea of the difficulties encountered in the prosecution of this great undertaking. Besides those necessarily attending the mechanical execution of the work, selfish and sectarian motives were freely ascribed to him. And so far was this hostility earned that clergymen were found who denounced it from their pulpits before it was completed. After it was completed, he triumphantly referred to it as a sufficient reply to all the calumnies which had been heaped upon him, adding the simple but severe rebuke that 'instead of his Bible being false, it proved them to be falsifiers.'

In carrying on such extensive printing operations he found himself obliged to manufacture his own paper and ink and bind his own books. To overcome the want of type he established a type foundry, making not only the type necessary for his own use, but to supply others in the business. This was the first type foundry in America, and none would entitle Christopher Sower to an honorable position among the founders of our varied industry and the benefactors of the nation.

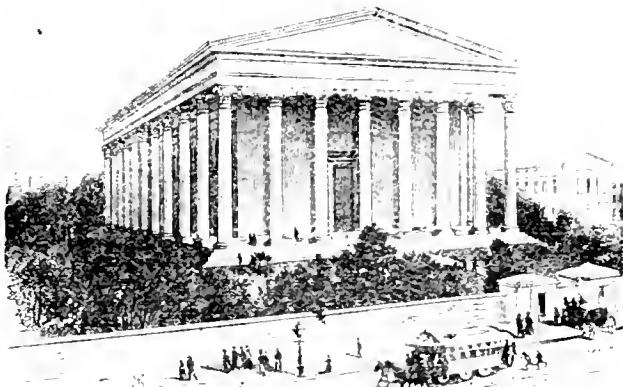
He was a man of commanding appearance, wearing a long, flowing beard, and with a countenance expressive at once of intellect and meekness. In September, 1758, he died, aged sixty-five years, leaving an only child, a son also named Christopher, born in April, 1721, who succeeded in his extensive business, and also enlarged it greatly. In 1763 this son completed a second edition of the Bible, and in 1776 a third. As all these editions were published before the invention of stereotyping, the type had to be reset for each edition. Besides the Bible, newspapers, and almanacs, the younger Christopher published about two hundred other works in either the English or German language, most of them large books. Several of them passed through many editions. He employed two or more mills in manufacturing paper, cast his own type, made his own printers' ink, engraved his own wood cuts, and bound his own publications. He also did an extensive business in putting up and supplying medicines, having a store-room devoted to this business entirely.

Like his father he was a man of strong mind, an independent thinker, and a ready and fluent speaker and writer. Many of the works he published were translated by himself, and he edited his own papers and periodicals. At an early age he joined the society of German Baptists, generally known as Dunkers, and became a minister and bishop among them. He adopted to their full extent their peace principles and not only declared against war and fighting, but was thoroughly non-resistant—refusing even to prosecute or defend a suit in the courts, and submitting to every indignity without resistance. He was beloved by all who knew him, which included a large proportion of the German population throughout the colonies. He died August 26, 1784, aged sixty-three years, leaving a large family of children, some of whose descendants continue to devote themselves to the useful occupation of their ancestor. His son, David, Sr., Grandson, David, Jr., and Great-Grandson, Charles G. Sower, as well as others of his descendants, were printers and publishers.

Charles G. Sower entered the book-selling trade in 1836; in 1845 he commenced publishing books, generally school publications; in 1851 took William H. Barnes as partner, and continued business as Sower & Barnes; in 1858 added F. C. Potts as partner, and continued as Sower, Barnes & Co.; and in 1865 changed the firm title to Sower, Barnes & Potts. The business is still continued under the title of Sower, Potts & Co.

The publication house of Sower, Potts & Co. has been quite famous in the book trade for a number of years. They made a fine exhibit at the Centennial in 1876, receiving several medals for their school publications. At the Paris Exposition in 1878 like testimonials were received. Among their notable publications is Dr. Emmons's work on Geology, the first published for schools illustrated by American fossils. They also issued Colonel Gilpin's 'Central Gold Fields of America,' which announced the existence of the precious metals in mass in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region long before they were discovered there. The firm also publishes the Normal Educational Publications, among which are Brooks's Mathematical Series. These works have attained a national reputation and have done much to revolutionize methods of teaching and text books on the subjects of which they treat.

centre of inspiration, thought, legislation, resolution and action in the struggle for Colonial Freedom which followed, the First Congress of the Colonies, met here. The Declaration of Independence was prepared in



GIRARD COLLEGE.

Philadelphia and signed in Independence Hall; the Confederation was formed here and the Constitution of the United States adopted; the National Congress held its sessions here during the two first Administrations. Here was the seat of Government and the home of Washington while President, and here he delivered his Farewell Address. Fort Duquesne, which first introduced General Washington to public notice in military life, was within the Western borders of the province. Valley Forge, Germantown, and Brandywine are sacred to the soil as they are important in Colonial history. In the last battle Lafayette was baptized in the American service. Three times Washington and his army crossed the State; "on its soil the council of war was held which gave the death blow to the British Empire in America." The great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the war of the Rebellion, added even greater lustre to the bearings of her esentlecon. Her record is one of highest patriotism, greatest sacrifice and most chivalric deeds. Her sons were the first to enter the Nation's Capital to protect her integrity at the President's call for defenders. Four hundred thousand others followed them before the war had closed. Their names and their deeds are known to every battlefield, and are famous wherever heroism and sacrifice are honored. Her chaplains, surgeons, and nurses did devoted duty. Her generals will be found leading the armies of the Union in the greatest battles of the war, on the pages of every history of it. The field of Gettysburg, the Waterloo of the four years' struggle, is spread over her hills and valleys. Here Reynolds lost his life; Meade and Hancock won their proudest laurels; and here the inspired Lincoln spoke, "as never man spake."

The Union League of Philadelphia was of inestimable service to the country in its time of greatest peril; the Sanitary Fair brought thousands of dollars to the cause, and the soldiers of every State will testify to the unique and universal beneficence of the "Cooper Shop." A history of the war without the history of these would be incomplete.

Pennsylvania, in addition to the venerable and famous University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and to many good Colleges, Academies and Seminaries, has the most democratic and, possibly, the best public school system of education in the country; and the finest buildings of the towns, other than county-seats, are the school buildings. The State expends for school purposes over \$8,000,000 annually. The Normal School system is the most extensive in the country, and includes twelve districts; nine of these have schools in successful operation, accommodating from three to eight hundred students.

At the close of the Rebellion, 1864, the State of Pennsylvania organized and opened Soldiers' Orphan Schools and

since that time, out of the public treasury it has fed, clothed, educated and cared for, until sixteen years of age, every soldier's child applying, who became an orphan during or since the war. More than twelve thousand of these children thus far have been fostered by the State at a total cost of \$7,000,000. This one of the brightest pages of her history, and is a proud illustration of the perpetuation of the humanitarian principles of the great Founder. The Penal and Charitable Institutions, among these is Girard College, of this Commonwealth have, from the first, been unsurpassed. The former, for the system of kind treatment and policy of reformation, as the latter for their number, liberality, and devotion to the sufferings of every class.

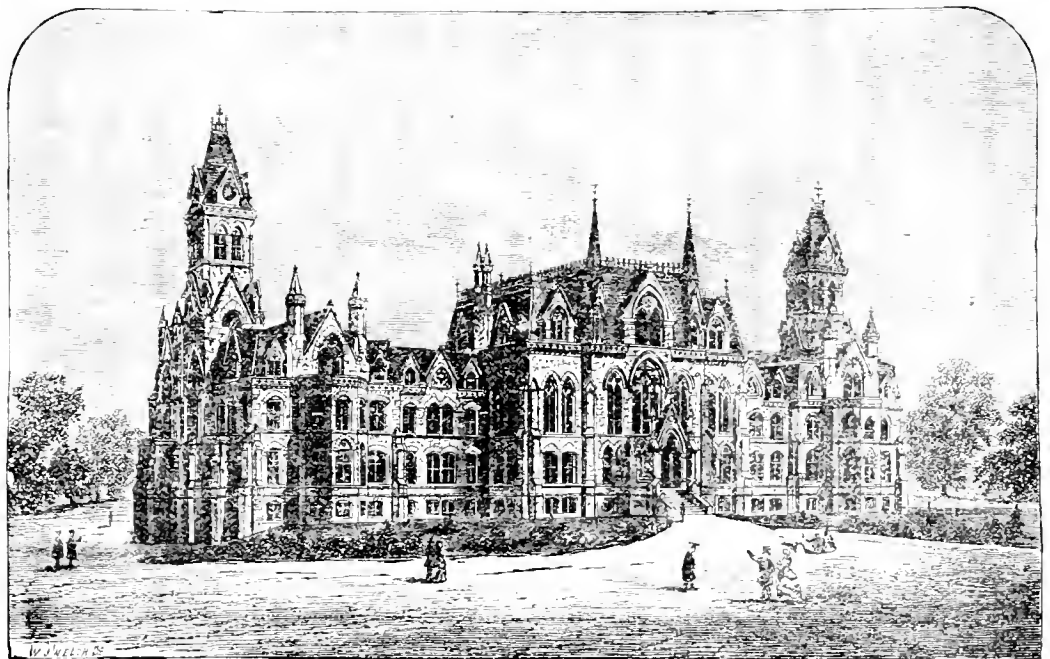
Though the youngest of the Thirteen Colonies which united to achieve Independence, Pennsylvania is now first in the development of material resources and second in population. Its sources of substantial wealth are not equaled probably by any other territory of like size in the country. The soil is rich and productive, making Agriculture an important industry; its anthracite and bituminous coal fields are very extensive, and practically inexhaustible, yielding now together, 66,000,000 tons annually; vast iron ore and limestone beds are found in many sections; also, copper, lead, and zinc mines, and extensive slate, marble and sandstone quarries. The great coal oil fields of the world are in its north-western counties, and its lumber forests have produced yearly millions upon millions of feet of lumber. Iron and steel production and manufactures are far greater than in any other State—in 1881, that of steel being 1,646,518 tons. The chemical product, the same year, was \$100,000,000. Glass, bricks, porcelain, and mineral wares are all largely manufactured. The best cotton and woolen textile fabrics of every kind and variety, are produced in fabulous quantities. More carpets and hosiery are made here than in all of the other States. Iron steamship building at Philadelphia and Chester is making the Delaware, the American Clyde. The locomotive works and car shops are the most extensive in the country, perhaps in the world.



GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL.

Railroad lines cross the State like highways, and make every part of it quickly accessible. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the first railway to the Ohio, is now the best made, best equipped, most comfortable, and most perfectly organized railroad in any country. The Reading Railroad is the most important coal-carrying company, and is fast taking rank as a passenger line. The flat boating and steamboating on the Ohio and its branches, the shipping on Lake Erie, and the commerce on the ocean are all important. The only line of steamers carrying the American flag to Europe is from the port of Philadelphia.

Such progress in all that makes a noble civilization indicates in the strongest way the high character of the people. These have given to the State eminent Divines, Scientists, Judges, State-men, Financiers, Soldiers, Merchants, Shippers, and Mechanics. Two hundred years have now come and gone since William Penn and his friends "founded a State," and formed a government whose wisdom, liberality, and freedom are a rich legacy; and six generations of men have now received the proud inheritance which has prospered the Commonwealth and honored and ennobled its people. The past is known, but who dare conjecture the future of Pennsylvania.



MAIN BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE PREFACE.

When the great and wise God had made the world, of all his creatures it pleased him to choose man his deputy to rule it; and to fit him for so great a charge and trust, he did not only qualify him with skill and power, but with integrity to use them justly. This native goodness was his honor and his happiness; and whilst he stood here all went well; there was no need of coercive or compulsive means; the precept of divine love and truth in his bosom was the guide and keeper of his innocence. But last prevailing against duty, made a lamentable breach upon it; and the law, that before had no power over him, took place upon him and his dishonest posterity, that such as would not live conformably to the holy law within, should fall under the reproof and correction, of the first law without, in a judicial administration.

* * * * *
For particular frames and models, it will become me to say little; the age is too nice; there being nothing the evils of men are more busy and divided upon. * * Men side with their passions against their reason, and their sinister interests have so strong a bias upon their minds that they lean to them against the good things they know.

Secondly, I do not find a model in the world, that time, place and some singular emergencies have not necessarily altered; nor is it easy to frame a civil government, that shall serve all places alike.

Thirdly, I know what is said by the several admirers of the three common ideas of government. But I choose to solve the controversy with small distinction and it belongs to all three; any government is free to the people under it (whatever be the frame) where the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws, and more than this tyranny, oligarchy and confusion. But lastly, when all is said, there is hardly one frame of government in the world so ill designed by its founders, that in good hands would not do well enough, and story tells us, the best in ill one's can do nothing that is great or good; witness the Jewish and the Roman states. Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to spoil and warp to their turn.

I know some say, let us have good laws, and no matter for the men that execute them; but let them consider, that though good laws do well, good men do better; for good laws may want good men and be abolished or invaded by ill men; but good men will never want good laws nor suffer ill ones. 'Tis true, good laws have some awe upon ill ministers, but that is where they have not power to escape or abolish them, and the people are generally wise and good; but a loose and depraved people (which is to the question) love laws and an administration like themselves. *That therefore which makes a good constitution must keep it, viz: men of wisdom and virtue, qualities that because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be propagated by a virtuous education of youth, for which afterwards will owe more to the care and prudence of founders, and the successive magistracy, than to their parents for their private patrimonies.*

We have (with reverence to God and good conscience to men) to the best of skill contrived and composed the *Frame and Laws* of this government, to the great end of all government, viz: to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power; that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honorable for their just administration; for liberty without obedience in confusion and obedience without liberty is slavery. To carry this evenness partly owing to the Constitution and partly to the magistracy, where either of these fails, government will be subject to convulsions, but where both are wanting, it must be totally subverted; then when both meeting the government is likely to endure. Which I humbly

To the Editor of the Bi-Centennial Programme.]

THE HISTORY

OF

Prang's Fine Art Publishing House.

A happy combination of chance, and a good idea, may be said to be the foundation stones to this great house. A stroke of chance a quarter of a century ago removed Louis Prang from the wood engravers' bench to the lithographic press and the idea of raising Chromo-lithography, then in its crude infancy in this country, to a fine art, has given us the numberless art production for which the house of L. Prang & Co. is now so well known and has given the stimulus the world over, for the astonishing progress in the art of Chromo-lithography which just now is bringing the refining influence of art within the reach of all classes. Scarcely a festive occasion, be it Christmas, New Year, Birthday, or even a dinner party is now considered complete without the enrichment of the chromo-lithographic-art in beautiful designs, especially prepared for such occasions.

In America, Boston may be said to be the birthplace of all these objects of beauty, as here Mr. Prang, the founder of the house of L. Prang & Co., began his business career in 1856. Such, however, has been the development of the business started by him, that the firm has now branches and agencies in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, London, Berlin, and Melbourne.

The beginning of this now immense business was of the most modest kind. The cash capital was sufficient for the purchase of but one hand-press and a few lithographic stones. Enthusiasm, indomitable courage and hard work had to do the rest, and out of these elements the present business has grown. One simple principle Mr. Prang made the basis of whatever he undertook to do; this was, that no matter what might be the nature of the work that he had to do, he would try to do it better than it had been done before. This principle he applied inflexibly to low-priced as well as high-priced work, and in all his undertakings his idea of improving them meant, putting more art into them.

The production of Labels and Show-cards furnished the main work during the first four years of the business. In this period Mr. Prang revolutionized the style of this kind of work from the finical, whimsical style of ornament that freely prevailed, to the simple and broad means of representing objects which is now universally followed, in fact has become so common as to be well exemplified on the fruit and preserve cans, which help to brighten with their decorated exteriors, the grocery stores as well as the pantries of our households.

The breaking out of the war of the rebellion gave another great opportunity to Mr. Prang. The first shot at Fort Sumter closed his job business abruptly, without a moment's warning, just as it did many another business enterprise throughout the land; but while one business was closed another was opened, and this was the wide field for publishing War Maps and Portraits of Generals and Heroes of the war. Mr. Prang at once occupied this field, and for a time his presses were supplied with necessary work, and the business was greatly enlarged. With the success thus gained, Mr. Prang turned his attention again to the more peaceful objects of his fancy, and set himself to the task of developing the chromo-lithographic art in still higher directions.

In the production of Album Cards in colors, such as butterflies, birds, wild flowers, autumn leaves, etc., etc., he made steady and rapid progress until he

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE AND OF HAPPY HOMES.

"And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wast born, what love, what care, what service and what travail has there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from ruin as would abuse and destroy thee? My soul prays to God for thee, that thou mayest stand in the great trial, that thy children may be blessed of the Lord, and thy people saved by His power."

This beautiful apostrophe of Penn to the city, born in his heart, and laid out with his love on the sweet primitive soil of Pennsylvania, from the banks of the Delaware to the banks of the Schuylkill, was written to a friend on his departure for England on the 17th of August, 1682, when he undertook in behalf of his government, a perilous and scented and suffering journey home. The plans and dreams of his city were then in the air, his government a plan of settlement yet broad as the future, and admitting of unlimited and glorious growth and extension. The Founder expected much of his colony, but in his brightest hopes he could hardly have imagined that a city which he located, planned and surveyed with such care, would so soon stretch far beyond the Treaty Line, and exceed the area of the London of his time; that in two hundred years his plans would include a population of nearly a million souls. Nor could he have clearly foreseen that the principles of justice and mercy which he planned in the Frame of Government with such high wisdom and broad humanity would grow into a vigorous life, which would mould and vitalize the political and constitutional institutions of other States and of the Nation itself, and have a potent influence upon the civil and religious life and civilization of the New World.

On the site of Philadelphia cluster more stirring events of Constitutional, National and historic interest than in any other place in America. It is only necessary to recall, two centuries ago, the Framing of the Great Law (Tableau 3), the unique and never to be forgotten Treaty (Tableau 2), and all those events of that time related to the practical establishment of civil equality, religious liberty and freedom of conscience. A century later the struggle against arbitrary and increasing oppression began here. In 1767, because of the bill of Parliament, which imposed duties on tea, glass, paper, etc., the merchants and business men of Philadelphia, signed non-importation resolutions. This non-importation movement was agitated by town meetings until Oct. 1773, when resolutions were passed forbidding Capt. Avers, of the ship *Pelee*, then on her way, to unload tea; little later his ship was stopped at Gloucester Point. Great excitement prevailed. A town meeting was held in the

State House Square, and a Committee appointed. Soon constituted "Tarring and Feathering" committees sent letters of warning to the Captain. The consignees declined the cargo, and the unloaded vessel with its stubborn captain, were returned to England. This act, says an

English publication of the time, was the first overt act of the colonies, which led to their independence. The stirring events which led to the Independence and Nationality of the United States, largely centered in this city, as was shown in the previous article. Seven hundred years later Philadelphia again becomes the heart and center of the population of the country, the Keystone, which is the crown of the structure, and the Government becomes the backbone of the Republic in its time of discipline and danger. As we pointed out, it meted itself at home into a powerful moral, financial and political force in the Union. In 1862 it created the Great National Fair of the War; it gave to the world the doors of the Cooper Shop, and kept them open while an iron band spread day and night during the entire war, that no troops of our own or sister States should go through our city without succor.

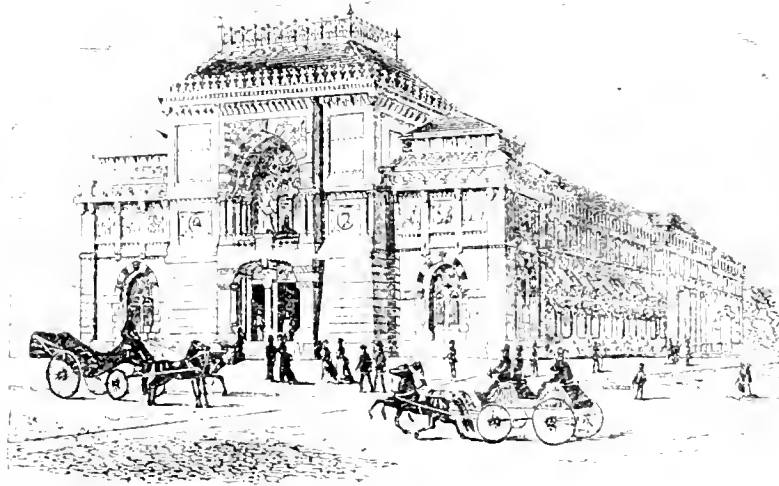
It needs but need to bend up the wounds of the injured, and aid the hospitals and care of the sick.

The success of the recent Centennial Exposition, which was projected, erected, maintained and "described for" about one-fifth by Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, which was the chief feature in our National celebration of American Independence, gave assurance that our citizens make an unequalled display of the inventive talent, the skill and industry, which have placed us in the front rank of civilization, and enabled us to offer the attractions, and provide the many things needed to afford gratification to those who will visit the city to observe or to take part in the festivities.

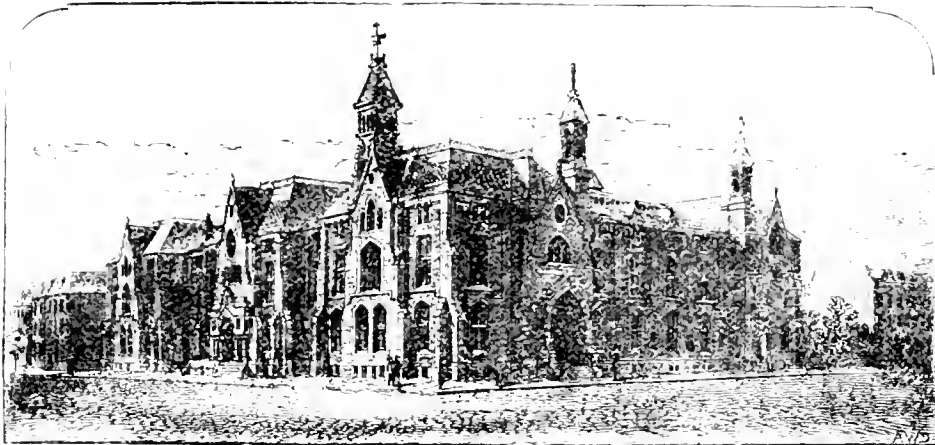
If Philadelphia is slow to move, when convinced that it should move, all concede that "what it undertakes to do, it does well."

It has the grandest Park owned by any city on our continent; its magnificent drives, its beautiful lawns, its primitive sylvan shades so grateful in the heat of summer, its pleasant variety of hill and dale, its imposing and capacious Palace of Industry, its interesting Zoological Garden; the Memorial Hall with its treasures of art, the elegant Horticultural Hall with its instructive display of rare plants, the spacious grounds for athletic and equestrian sports; the romantic Schuylkill, affording the

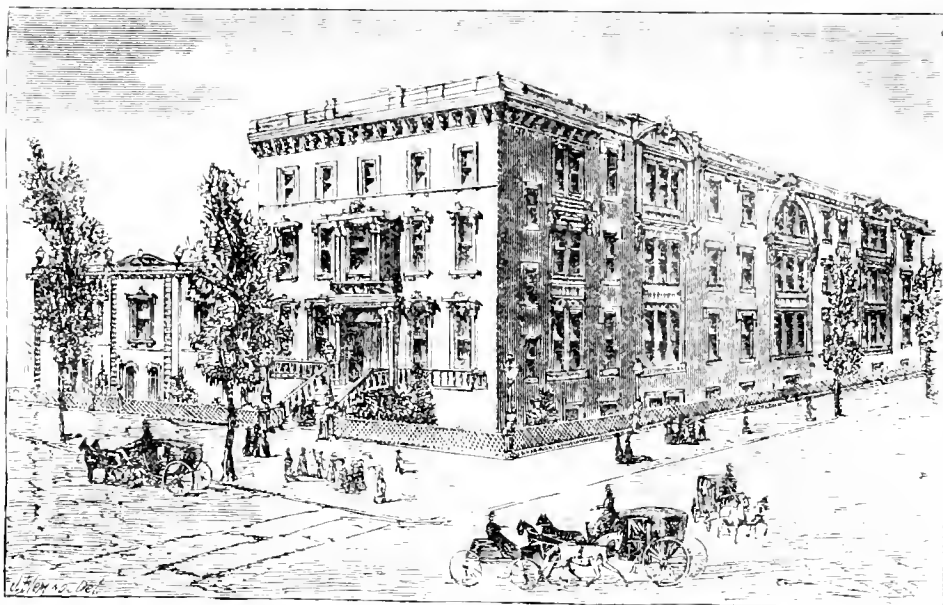
most desirable facilities for boating, contests, and the many artistic places of recreation in this country. Our city also has many institutions of a scientific, literary and artistic character, of great interest to all intelligent people, and it is well supplied with every desirable luxury."



ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS



ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES



PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN

My pray and hope God will please to make the lot of Pennsylvania. Amen. WILLIAM PENN.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FRAME.

I * * William Penn have declared, granted and confirmed unto all freemen, planters and adventurers, these liberties, franchises and properties, to be held, enjoyed and kept by freemen, planters and inhabitants of the said province of Pennsylvania forever.

Impious. That the government shall consist of the Governor and freemen of the said province, in a Provincial Council and General Assembly by whom all laws shall be made, officers chosen, and public affairs transacted.

Twelfth. That the Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools, and encourage and recorded authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in said province.

Twentieth. That all elections of members or representatives of the people * * * shall be by ballot.

Nineteenth. That all marriages (not forbidden by the law of God, as to nearness of blood and affinity by marriages) shall be encouraged, &c.

* * * * *

In witness whereof, I the said William Penn with this presence charter of liberties, set my hand and broad seal, this and twentieth day of the second month, vulgarly called April, in year of our Lord, 1682.

WILLIAM PENN.

WILLIAM PENN'S PLAN FOR A UNION OF THE COLONIES.

8 FEBRUARY, 1696-7.

[On the 8th of February, 1696-7, William Penn presented to the Board of Trade a scheme for a general Union, legislative as well as executive, of all the colonies, which, as he submitted, would be useful not only to the English crown, but "to one another's peace and safety, with an universal concurrence."]

"A Briefe and Plaine Schem how the English Colonies in the North parts of America, Viz: Boston Connecticut Rhode Island New York New Jerseys, Pensylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina may be made more usefull to the Crowne, and one anothers peace and safety with an universall concurrence.

"1st. That the severall Colonies before mentioned do meet once a year, and oftener if need be, during the war, and at least once in two years in times of peace, by their stated and appointed Deputies, to debate and resolve of such measures as are most adviseable for their better understanding, and the publick tranquillity and safety.

"2. That in order to it two persons well qualified for sense sobriety and substance be appointed by each Province, as their Representatives or Deputies, which in the whole make the Congress to consist of twenty persons.

"3. That the Kings Commissioner for that purpose specially appointed shall have the Chaire and preside in the said Congress.

"4. That they shall meet as near as conveniently may be to the most centrall Colony for ease of the Deputies.

"5. Since that may in all probability, be New York both because it is near the Center of the Colonies and for that it is a Frontier and in the Kings nomination, the Govt of that Colony may therefore also be the Kings High Commissioner during the Session after the manner of Scotland.

"6. That their business shall be to hear and adjust all matters of Complaint or difference between Province and Province. As 1st where persons quit their own Province and goe to another, that they may avoid their just debts they be able to pay them, 2^d where offenders fly Justice, or Justice cannot well be had upon such offenders in the Province that entertaine them, 3^d to prevent or cure injuries in point of commerce, 4th to consider of ways and means to support the union and safety of these Provinces against the publick enemies. In which Congress the Quotas of men and changes will be much easier, and more equally sett, then it is possible for any establishment made here to do; for the Provinces, knowing their own condition and one anothers, can debate that matter with more freedom and satisfaction and better adjust and ballance their affairs in all respects for their common safety.

"7th That in times of war the Kings High Commissioner shall be generall or Chief Commander of the severall Quotas upon service against the Common enemy as he shall be advised, for the good and benefit of the whole."

reached the climax by successfully reproducing original works of such master painters as Murillo, Corregio, Eastman, Johnson, Bierstadt, Moran, Hart, De Haas, Tait and others, and bringing these works of fine art by his chromo reproductions, within the reach of all classes.

The word chromo, which has made the tour around the world, was coined by Mr. Prang, and was by him adopted to designate his best reproductions of Oil and Water color paintings, but as the title of "Chromo" became popular through his efforts to popularize art, this very name was pirated by unscrupulous competitors, and soon any color-daub sailed under this honored flag. The firm seeing the drift of the avalanche, soon adopted the distinctive designation for its publications, of "Prang's American Chromos," and still continues to issue most acceptable pictures under this classification.

So successful was Mr. Prang in this direction that Europe even conceded the palm of superiority to America in this particular branch of art work. Mr. Prang's success with his chromo reproductions was so complete, that European competitors entered the field, some in a most worthy manner, but most of them on a much lower plane, and by flooding the market with cheap and inferior productions, they disgusted the finer sensibilities of the patrons of the chromo, until this very name became a by-word to designate all sorts of false art-work foisted upon an unsuspecting, receptive and generous public.

At the World's Exposition at Vienna in 1873, Prang's American chromos received the distinction of first-class recognition; also in Philadelphia, 1876, again in Paris, 1878, and in Sidney and Melbourne in 1881 and 1882, respectively.

At the Vienna Exhibition, the Chromo advertising card which has since taken the business men by storm, took its rise. Mr. Prang had prepared 20,000 chromo business cards for the use of his firm, which were distributed to the public. This device pleased so well that returning home he found himself beset with orders for similar cards from business houses, and soon the fashion was set, and outrun all conception. Millions upon millions he had to furnish, and the variety and ingenuity of design is too well known to every man, woman, and child in this and all countries, to require enlarging upon.

The Chromo business card became a mania. Lithographic firms all over the world vied with each other in productiveness, and the whole lithographic business received thereby an impulse which put the manufacturers of presses to their wits' end for rapid productions, and which made the lithographic artists and printers, persons of distinction and receivers of fat salaries.

The Christmas Card as we know it at the present time, was an outgrowth or transformation of this Chromo advertising card, and in this metamorphosis, Mr. Prang again appears as the pioneer. Although England had produced Christmas and New Year's cards for a long period, it was Mr. Prang who first made the use of these cards widely popular in England, and started their production as a distinct business enterprise. The English trade will not soon forget the year 1875, when the public almost unanimously called on them for the American Christmas Cards, with their realistic flowers on black background. The praise of these cards was universal, and they were extensively copied by London publishers. The demand was so great, that the Boston house could not furnish sufficient supplies to meet it.

The success which "Prang's Christmas Cards" met with in England was soon followed by their introduction into the American market where their popularity is well known. To the productions of these cards, Mr. Prang has applied the simple principles with which he started his business career—that of constant improvement—and all are grateful witnesses of the development and improvement of the Christmas Cards under his hand. Mr. Prang's efforts in this direction have been as striking as they have been original. Each year has shown a steady improvement.

To stimulate artists to the highest efforts, L. Prang & Co. organized Prize Competitions, at which liberal sums of money were offered for designs which should be judged by a jury of the most eminent artists of the country to be the most deserving. Several of these prize competitions have been held, which have

First American Opposition to Tax on Tea at Philadelphia.

In 1767, in consequence of the bill of Parliament imposing duties on tea, glass, paper, &c., all of the principal merchants and business men of Philadelphia signed non-importation resolutions. The agitation was continued, and meetings held until October 18, 1773, when learning that the ship *Polly*, Capt. Ayres, with tea, was inside the capes, a town meeting was held which resolved not to allow the tea to be landed. The ship was stopped at Gloucester; Capt. Ayres came to Philadelphia in charge of a committee. A meeting was held in which he became satisfied that he would not be allowed to land his tea; he therefore boarded his vessel and returned. The following letters give such a graphic picture of the feeling at the time that we insert them. The throwing overboard of the tea at Boston followed the action of the citizens of Philadelphia. An English publication of the time, in printing those two letters, says:

The original handbills of the committee for Tarring and Feathering subjoined, are of singular interest, as they were the earliest emanations of the spirit that led to England's losing her American colonies, and the consequent rise of the United States:

To Capt. Ayres, of the Ship Polly, on a Voyage from London to Philadelphia.

SIR: We are informed that you have imprudently, taken Charge of a Quantity of Tea, which has been sent out by the *India Company*, under the Auspices of the Ministry, as a Trial of *American Virtue* and Resolution.

Now, as your Cargo, on your Arrival here, will most assuredly bring you into hot water, and as you are perhaps a Stranger to these Parts, we have concluded to advise you of the present Situation of Affairs in Philadelphia—that, taking Time by the Forelock, you may stop short in your dangerous Errand.

Secure your ship against the Rafts of combustible Matter which may be set on Fire, and turned loose against her; and more than all this, that you may preserve your own Person, from the Pitch and Feathers that are prepared for you.

In the first Place, we must tell you that the *Pennsylvanians* are, to a Man, passionately fond of Freedom; the Birthright of *Americans*; and at all Events are determined to enjoy it.

That they sincerely believe, no Power on the Face of the Earth has a right to tax them without their Consent.

That in their Opinion, the Tea in your Custody is designed by the Ministry to enforce such a Tax, which they will undoubtedly oppose; and in so doing, give you every possible Obstruction.

We are nominated to a very disagreeable, but necessary Service.—To our care are committed all Offenders against the Rights of *America*; and hapless is he, whose evil Destiny has doomed him to suffer at our Hands.

You are sent out on a diabolical Service; and if you are so foolish and obstinate as to complete your Voyage; by bringing your Ship to Anchor in this Port; you may run such a Gauntlet, as will induce you, in your last Moments, most heartily to curse those who have made you the Dupe of their Avarice and Ambition.

What think you Captain of a Halber around your Neck—your Gown of liquid Tar decanted on your Pate—with the Feathers of a dozen wild Geese laid over that to enliven your Appearance?

Only think seriously of this—and fly to the Place from whence you came—fly without Hesitation without the Formality of a Protest—and above all, Captain Ayres let us advise you to fly without the wild Geese Feathers.

Your Friends *Osborne*.

THE COMMITTEE FOR TARRING AND FEATHERING.
Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1773.

To the Delaware Fiddlers.

The Regard we have for your Characters, and our Desire to promote your future Peace and Safety, are the Occasion of this Third Address to you.

In our second Letter we acquainted you that the Tea Ship was a Three Decker. We are now informed by good Authority, she is not a Three Decker, but an *old black Ship, without a Head or any other accounts.*

The Captain is a short fat Fellow, and a little *chubby* withal.—So much the worse for him.—For so sure as he *rides eastward*, We shall leave him Keel out, and see that his Bottom be well fired, scrubbed and paid.—His Upper Works too, will have an Overhauled—and as it is said, he has a good deal of *Quick Work* about him. We will take particular Care, that such Part of him undergoes a thorough Runnaging.

We have a still *grosser Account of his Order*:

for it is said, the Ship *Polly* was bought by him on Purpose, to make a Penny of us; and that he and Captain Ayres were well advised, of the Risque they would run, in thus daring to insult and abuse us.

Captain Ayres is here in the Time of the Stamp Act, and ought to have known our People better, than to have expected we would be so mean as to suffer his *rotten TEA* to be funnel'd down our Throats, with the *Parliamentary Duty* mixed with it.

We know him well, and have calculated to a Gill and a Feather, how much it will require to fit him for an *American Exhibition*.—And we hope,

not one of your Body will behave so ill, as to oblige us to clap him in the Cart alongside of the Captain.

We must repeat, that the SHIP *POLLY* is an *old black Ship*, of about Two Hundred and Fifty Tons burthen, *without a Head and without Ornaments*; and, that CAPTAIN AYRES is a *thick chunky Fellow*.—AS such, TAKE CARE TO AVOID THEM.

Your Old Friends,

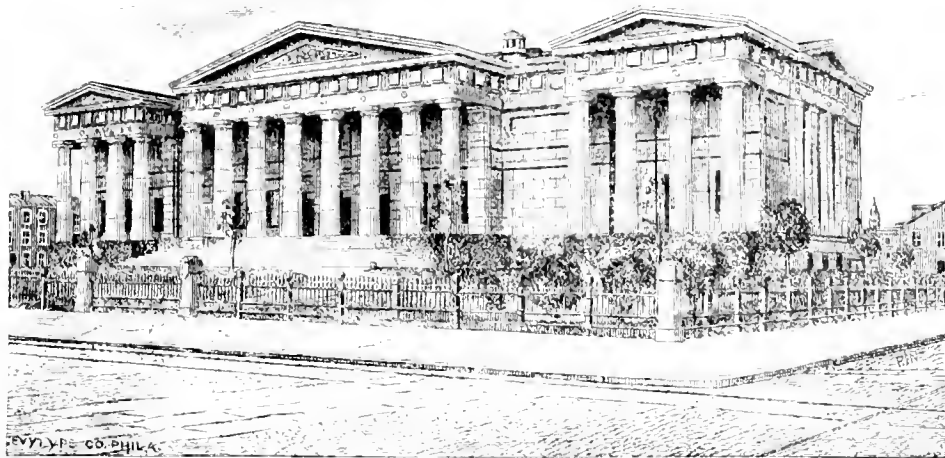
THE COMMITTEE,
as before subscribed,
Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1773.

FAIRMOUNT PARK—This magnificent Park covers 3000 acres, Central Park, New York, 843, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, 500 acres.—The beautiful Schuylkill flows through it for 5 miles; it is the site of Memorial Hall, Horticultural Hall, the Lincoln Monument, the Witherspoon, Columbus, McMichael and Meade Monuments, the Hebrew Monument to Religious Liberty, and the Catholic Monu-

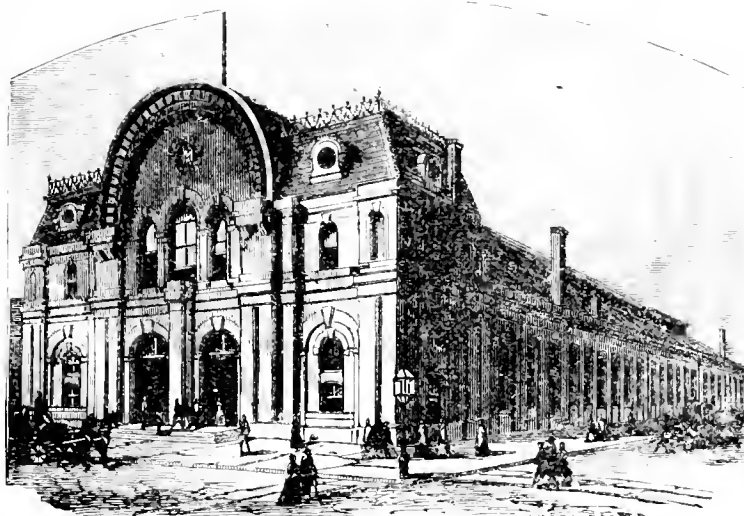
ment to Temperance. The Fairmount Park Art Association have added many attractive works of art.—Minister Welsh has presented a very fine collection of Pompeian views, now at the east entrance.—Visitors should not fail to see the enchanting Wissahickon.



UNION LEAGUE.



LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA—RIDGWAY BRANCH.



MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Abstract of Letters from William Penn Proprietary of Pennsylvania, to P. F. &c. Dated at Upland, Nov. 1, and from West River, Decemb. 16, Maryland, 1682, published on false reports of his death.

That of November, 1, 1682, signifying his safe Arrival, and that day six weeks they lost sight of Land in *England*, they saw it in *America*; and being about twelve Leagues off from the Coast, the Air smell'd as sweet as a Garden new blown. As they Sail'd up the River they received Visits and Invitations from the Inhabitants, the People being Joyful to see him, both *Dutch*, *Swedes*, and *English* coming up to *New Castle*, they received and entertained him with great expressions of Joy after their sort.

Next day after his Arrival, he had the People summon'd together to the Court house at *New Castle*, where possession was legally given him; and after that he made a Speech to the old Magistrates, and the People, signifying to them the end of his coming, the Nature and End of Government, and that especially he came to Establish, assuring them of their Spiritual and Temporal Rights, Liberty of Conscience and Civil Freedoms: All he pray'd expected or required, was Sobriety Loving Neighbourhood; then he renewed their Commissions and so left them. He went from thence to a place called *Upland*, where he called an Assembly, and gave them as ample satisfaction as at *New Castle*, so they Signed an Acknowledgment, and were very Joyful: The *Swedes* sent one Captain *Lacy Cook* (Lacy Cook.—Ed.) to acquaint him, *They would Serve, Love, and Obey him with all they had, and that it was the best day they ever saw.*

The City of *Philadelphia* is laid out and begun, and many pretty Houses are run up of late upon the River and backwards, that do very well. An House for *W. Penn* is a Building, whose Family, that went with him, are all come safe; and Entertainment for all beyond expectation, and to their content. The Air is exceedingly clear and sweet, the Food good and plentiful, and as pleasing as one can eat. There is also good Malt Drink: In fine, the Country is without Exception. At *New Castle* the *Dutch* have their Food much as in *Holland*, and have curious Sallating &c. Excellent Bread, both of Wheat and Mastin, *English* grain.

The *Indians* they saw; the men were strong and Tall, the Women comely, as some Gypsies are in *England*; the Children very pretty; they all wear some Clothes, and some of them wear Breeches.

From *West River, Maryland, Decemb. 16, 1682*, he writes, That an Assembly was held at *Chesler* alias *Upland*, where *New Castle* was annexed to *Pennsylvania*: The Foraigners were Naturaliz'd, and all the Laws past that were agreed upon in *England*, and more fully worded. The Assembly men were there to their great satisfaction, and such an Assembly for Love, Unity, and Concord, scarcely ever was known in and about outward things in those Parts. This done, they Adjourn'd; and *W. Penn* took his Journey for *Maryland*, where he was kindly received by the Lord *Baltimore*, and the Chief in his Province: They Treated at one Col *Taylors*, about settling the bounds between their Provinces. And a solid Conference they had, preparatory to a future Conclusion, the season permitting no long Essays or Treaties. They civilly parted after two Days Conference.

The day following the Lord *Baltimore* Accompanied him to *W. Richardsons*, which was 3 mile, and then returned: They went two miles farther, to one *Tho. Hookers*, to a Meeting, where the presence of the great God was enjoyed with them.

The firstday following he intended to be at *Chop tank* on the Eastern Shore, where the Colonels, Magistrates and People of several Ranks and Qualities proposed to be.

I hope therefore this short Scrutiny and Abstracts, will satisfy those, who are not willing to believe Lies, and also Caution others, to be careful how they Report things upon Hear-say, to the Defamation of the Innocent. Published in sincerity by him who is a Lover of Truth but a hater of Falshood, and an abhorrer of those that say Report, and we will Report it.

London, 12th, 12th Month 1682. Philip Ford.
London Printed for Benjamin Clark in George Yard in Lombard street, 1683.

tended to develop not only the work of artists in this special direction, but also the critical judgment of the great public, and the consequent great demand for the best and highest and purest work in art.

England and Germany again soon followed the example set by their American pioneer, and spent fortunes in prizes for original designs, until it can be said that the best thought which the art-genius of the civilized world can show, is now devoted to the production of so apparently insignificant a subject as the Christmas Card. A comparatively small sum may now procure a work of art in color which five years ago it would have been impossible to obtain for any sum whatever.

The Birthday Card, the Easter Card, the Thanksgiving Card, the Valentine Card followed in the wake of the Christmas Card quite naturally, until now the proportions which this branch of lithographic art publishing has attained are marvelous and beyond computation. But in spite of all competition, European or American, "Prang's Cards" still take the lead, and the business he created is the model for his enterprising followers. The development of the immense business of L. Prang & Co. is due to Mr. Prang's idea to raise chromo-lithography in America to "the level of a fine art." That is the task he deliberately set himself to accomplish and in looking at the results, we have to consider that they are the products largely of his own work, that they have been produced in a country new to art and in a city almost destitute of the facilities necessary for the pursuance of the technical work—a city in fact where everything had to be created or imported from abroad. It is only when these conditions are fully realized, and the difficulty of overcoming them understood, that the marvelous success which the house of L. Prang & Co. has reached, can be fully appreciated. The record of the firm is something to be proud of, and the career of Mr. Prang may well stimulate the aspiration of a young man entering upon a career of life where difficulties present themselves to be conquered.

But L. Prang & Co. have not been satisfied with catering for the pleasure of an aesthetic public. In 1875 they resolved to do their share in furnishing facilities for giving instruction in Industrial Art in the public schools. The practical genius of our people, looking to possible development of our industries, discerned the advisability of giving our youth a training in the language used in our workshops and in our industrial enterprises generally, viz: the expression of ideas by drawing. Industrial drawing is now considered by the highest educational authorities as of fundamental importance in a training for a practical life, and the public schools in all the principal cities of the country are now giving instruction in drawing as a fundamental feature in public education. To aid in this work, L. Prang & Co. brought their simple business principles forward and set about providing better and more complete facilities for giving instruction in the schools. They enlisted the co-operation of prominent educators, specialists and teachers, and they have produced a course of study in Drawing which stands without a rival in its completeness and its practicability. So satisfactory have been its results that it has been introduced into the public schools of nearly all the leading cities of the country. It has been introduced into the public schools of Philadelphia and this city quite lately had an exhibition in its magnificent temple of the fine arts, of the pupils and teachers of the public schools which was visited by nearly 100,000 persons, and it is not necessary therefore to enlarge upon the result of the work there exhibited. Enough that France has sent its commission to America to study the working of the method in our public schools and has pronounced in most unequivocal terms for its superiority over all other systems and has adopted essentially its features for her own public schools.

The future will undoubtedly open new fields of enterprise for the house of L. Prang & Co., and there is no doubt but that the spirit of improvement which has guided their efforts so far will not be wanting in whatever they may undertake, either in the line of art or educational publishing.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

THE MEMORIAL DAY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1882.

SERVICES.

Church Services, 10½ a. m. 7 p. m.—Notices have been received as follows:

Church of Holy Communion, Rev. Jos. A. Seiss, Special sermon.

First Moravian Church, Rev. Wm. Henry Ree, sermon on "Wm. Penn, the Servant of God and Friend of Humanity."

First Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, Special sermon.

Arch Street Methodist Epis. Church, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., Sermon, "Church and State."

St. Peter's Church, Germantown, Rev. Theodore S. Runney, Special night service.

Spg. Gdn. Unitarian Ch., Rev. Chas. G. Ames, "The Change of Two Hundred Years Ago."

St. Sauveur (French), Rev. C. Miel, appropriate sermon, 4 p. m.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. Geo. E. Rees, sermon, "Two Hundred Years Ago."

NOTE.—Other notices received too late for insertion.

Bi-Centennial Association of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, *President*.

J. THOMAS SLAVEY, *Treasurer*.

CHARLES W. ALEXANDER, *Rec. Secy.*

CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, *Cor. Secy.*

CLAYTON McMICHAEL, *Chm. in Ed. C.*

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, *Gen. Mgr.*

GENERAL ORDER.

The route of all the processions will be as follows: Form on Broad South of Spruce, up Broad to Chestnut, Chestnut to Third, Third to Market, Market to Broad, Broad to Columbia avenue and disperse.

The main stands of the Bi-Centennial Association are three, one opposite the Academy of Music, one at Broad and Sanson street, one Broad above Grand avenue. The reviewing stand is on Broad ab. Grand ave. The citizens and merchants along the route of the procession are requested to decorate their stores and houses. Also on the tableaux evening and the night of October 27th to illuminate their houses.

No circulars or advertisements will be allowed to be thrown from wagons, nor will any advertisements wagons be allowed to follow the procession. All official orders will be published in the daily papers. ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, *Gen. Mgr.*



GENERAL COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CLAYTON McMICHAEL, *Chairman*,
Edward C. Knight, Francis M. Brooke,
Col. R. Dale Benson, John R. Parry,
Thomas M. Thompson, J. Thomas Slavery,
James Pollock, J. G. Dalton,
M. Richards Muck, Dr. Jno. R. McClurg,
Gen. Jno. F. Hart, Saml. J. Leitch,
Walter G. Wilson, Nathl. E. Janney,
Hon. Henry D. Moore, Wm. C. Allison,
Wm. B. Smith, Major Charles K. Ide,
Chas. Lang, Andrew Wheeler,
James Dobson, Genl. Louis Wagner,
F. Lovejoy, Alexander P. Brown,
Clifford P. MacCalla, John J. Macdonald,
John Price Weatherill, Winthrop Smith,
Gen. Geo. B. Meade, Col. T. E. Wiedersheim.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

WALTER G. WILSON, *Chairman*.
*Bakers and Bakers'—*Winthrop Smith, *Chairman*,
*Bread Bakers—*Carl Edellheim, *Chairman*,
*Breads and Pastry—*Alex. P. Brown, *Chairman*,
*Chairs and Tables—*John Tyndale, *Chairman*,
*Cat. Exchange—*S. C. Foster, *Chairman*,
*Cordons and Sash—*Chas. Lawrence,
*Corporate Org.—*F. Lovejoy, *Chairman*,
*Cornices—*J. G. Dalton, *Chairman*,
*Crochets Bakers—*Wm. C. Carmick, *Chairman*,
*Emblems, Monuments and Placards—*Geo. Hughes, *Chairman*,
*Free Book and Book Makers—*Cyrus Bagnier,
*Fruit and Trade—*Jas. W. Cooper, *Chairman*,
*Furs—*F. K. Womrath, *Chairman*,
*Grocers' Tableaux—*Jas. S. Martin, *Chairman*,
*Glass—*James Callender,
*Hardware—*Jas. M. Vance, *Chairman*,
*Horn & Co.—*Samuel R. Phillips, *Chairman*,
*Hotel—*S. M. Mitchell, *Chairman*,
*Laundry and Cleaners—*John H. Fow, *Chairman*,
*Leather Trade—*Lon. D. Baugh, *Chairman*,
*Liquors—*Jos. F. Tobias, *Chairman*,
*Lithography—*Joshua Evans, *Chairman*,
*Oil—*Alfred S. Whorsey, *Chairman*,
*Photography—*Wm. N. Vigners, *Chairman*,
*Physicians—*W. Scott Wolford, *Chairman*,
*Produce Exchange—*E. J. McDonald, *Chairman*,
*Prints & Publishers—*Piper & Vickers, *Chairman*,
*Slavery—*Chairman,
*Tableaux—*Geo. W. Plimley, *Chairman*,
*Relief Goods—*Thos. Martindale, *Chairman*,
*Relief Hds. and M. P. Co.—*Harry L. Blynn,
*Scenery—*William Johnson, *Chairman*,
*Shops—*Wm. Brooke, *Chairman*,
*Shoe and Boot and Bakers—*R. P. Oddyke,
*Spices—*T. H. Smith, *Chairman*,
*Starch and Towels—*Myah Bushnell, *Chairman*,
*Tableaux and Tailors' Drawings—*Randal W. Wilson, *Chairman*,
*Textiles—*W. W. Fisher, *Chairman*,
*Photography—*Arthur Hagen, *Chairman*,
*Relief, Relief—*Henry Warner, *Chairman*,
*Religious—*Morris Sterne, *Chairman*,
*Workers in Iron and Steel—*Andrew Wheeler,



LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Fairmount Park Monuments.

COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION.
HON. HENRY D. MOORE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON
WHEELCHAIRS.
REV. B. D. THOMAS,
Chairman.

George Hughes,
John G. Hughes,
Rev. Alfred Harris,
Richard B. Wizer,
Dr. St. John W. Mitzer,
Horace Evans, M. D.,
Richard Roberts,
Rev. Geo. E. Rees,
Wm. R. Williams,
William James,
James Eynon,
Genl. J. T. Owens,
John R. Parry, *Secy.*

AUDITING COMMITTEE.
GENL. LOUIS WAGNER,
Chairman,
Col. T. E. Wiedersheim,
Major Charles K. Ide,



GEN. GEO. B. MEADE, PRIZE SKETCH MODEL.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Publication Committee have performed an arduous work in a period of time, almost incredible to those experienced in the difficulties to be met with at every step. Little more than a fortnight before the time for the Official Programme to be issued, efforts in other directions to secure the preparation of one having failed, the General Manager and some of the members of the Executive Committee urgently requested a number of gentlemen belonging to the Association to undertake the work in order to provide a printed record and souvenir of this important historic occasion. The Celebration was so near at hand that but twelve working days were left in which to edit, illustrate and print this volume for the Bi Centennial Association. To accomplish this, some of the best artists were at once enlisted. Sixteen presses and five binderies have been worked day and night. It would have been easy to have made a simple programme, but in the spirit of the Association, the Committee have aimed to present Sketches, Historical Documents, Historical Buildings, Illustrations of Pageants, etc., and to furnish visitors information which will redound to the honor and standing of the City and the Commonwealth.

The cover designed by the Committee has been so beautifully executed and printed by the best artists, as it is hoped, to make it a worthy historic and art souvenir of the event. The engraving of William Penn is believed to be the finest engraving ever made of the Founder. The pictures of the New Public Buildings, the Ridgway Library, and the Masonic Temple, thought to be the three finest buildings in the world of their kind, the School of Design, and the two Monuments commemorating Religious Liberty and General Meade, were prepared especially for this Programme at the instance of the Committee.

The work is done, and forty thousand copies have been printed and bound for the Celebration. Whatever defects are found the Committee trust, will be charged by a charitable public to a sore need of time. They have worked conscientiously to present many interesting papers and other matter particularly appropriate to the occasion. Whether they have or have not reached what ought to have been accomplished, they hand their work over, knowing that they have done their best in the time allotted them.

In doing so they wish to say that but for the kindness of others they would have been wholly unable to do what they have done. They are under obligations to many, and they here wish to make public acknowledgment of the special favors extended to them by

Our Continent Publishing Co., Philad'a, Pa.

Samuel C. Perkins, Pres. Board of Commissioners, and John F. McArthur, Architect, of the New Public Buildings, Philadelphia, Pa.

William J. Kelly, Ch. Masonic Temple Com. Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian, and the Board of the Library of Philadelphia, Pa.

Sower, Potts & Co., Publishers; School of Design for Women; J. B. Lippincott & Co.; F. Gutekuntz, Photographer; Levy Type Co., and the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., for illustrations.

Frederick D. Stone, Sec. of Historical Society for books and papers.

Popular Opinion is Right.

Men may oppose it as much as they choose, but in the end popular opinion is always right. Sometimes it goes wrong for a few months, or for a few years, but in the end it comes down to an exact and unanswerable decision. It becomes at last an opinion of that supreme court of the world in which every side is weighed and the case is heard again and again on countless appeals, until at last no possibility of error exists. Even the most galling truths must be accepted after such an ordeal of inquiry. If the well-canvassed public opinion says that a man is not a good poet or a good preacher, or a good teacher, it is well to accept the verdict and try farming at once. But what public opinion accepts and endorses, it is folly to oppose. Thousands upon thousands during the past thirty-eight years have endorsed Hecker's Buckwheat till at last it has settled down into a favorable popular opinion which no longer admits of reasonable doubt.

Instantaneously.

Electricity has rendered it possible for business men to have much of their work done instantaneously. It is useless to oppose the progress of the age. Many people who declare that they do not touch anything in the shape of a proprietary article, sleep all the sounder because their spring mattress is a patent one; eat all the more heartily because their coffee is cooked in a patent pot over a patent range, but many old ways remain in house-keeping which cause delay, and not that alone, but infinite dissatisfaction also. If a woman's work could be done as instantaneously as a man's, then there would be more time for rest and the cultivation of many desirable things. And however much a man may desire the good things which come out of the kitchen, he does not admire a woman who is never away from it. The truly admired house-keeper is the one who goes into the kitchen, and by using Hecker's Self-raising Buckwheat, makes up her cakes instantaneously and returns smiling with satisfaction in the shortest possible time.

Haste Without Waste.

This, like the wish of Macbeth, would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished for," but how shall it be attained? Every act of haste in life, from the race after a departing train down to the effort to button one's shirt collar in a hurry, seems to mean wear and waste, and to involve the loss of baggage and buttons in almost every case. The old proverb, in spite of countless attacks upon its correctness, still holds the ground.

But in comparison with the new hand in the shop, or the beginner at the machine, the work of the skilled hand seems very quick, and the novice is the one who wastes the most, although doing the work less rapidly. We often wonder why women waste their time in trying vainly to arrive at the exact proportions of soda, salt and flour, when the Self-raising Flour put up by the skilled employees of Geo. V. Hecker & Co., which have led the market for forty years, would save so much time for them, and make it possible to have haste without waste.

No one attempts to deny moreover that all sorts of work, except some kinds of scientific

investigation, are better done in the morning than at night. Tired and dull, the last efforts of the day are seldom worth much, and the attempt to work or read in the twilight which many make is worse than foolish. Plenty of light in the heavens and plenty of light in the mind are two necessary things to the accomplishment of good work. Men may try to do without them and many appear to succeed, but they do not. Women who let the important things of the day drag until its last hours are seldom commended for their wisdom, and if this nineteenth century has taught any new truth more plainly than another, it is that good cooking is a necessary aid both to good health and a higher cultivation, and it has coupled cooking in the clearest manner with the Self-raising Flour and Buckwheat of Geo. V. Hecker & Co., which are ready in a moment's notice in the morning and need not be laid up the night before. This morning work will surpass that done at night.

Ten Hours' Work.

Is it too much to require of a strong, able man? Thousands of mechanics all over the country say that it is too much, that it leaves them no time for thought, for rest, for education, or for society. They talk often of striking for an eight hour system. Go home with them and see how they live. At daylight the wife is up and the breakfast is ready by six o'clock, when the worthy man gets up to eat it. When he returns at night the supper is being prepared, and it is not long before he is snoring on the bed or the sofa, while the wife washes the dishes and closes up her work. Does he think ten hours work too much for her? Does he ever try to lighten her load by bringing home some of Hecker's Buckwheat, so that she can make up her cakes in half the time? If not, she should get it herself at once, or strike for a reduction of the hours of her work.

Modern Table Talk.

That our forefathers were progressive is shown by the enduring evidences of their handiwork all around us, and although some croakers do not give the present generation due credit for steadily increasing intelligence, it is an established fact that we lead the last generation more than it led the preceding one.

Few articles have grown so rapidly in public estimation and gained such a well-earned and popular reputation during the past few years as Hecker's Self-raising Buckwheat. Rich and poor alike sound its praises, and when we reflect on the troubles, worry, waste and often uncertain results of the old method and contrast the present way of having delicious buckwheat cakes at a moment's notice, by simply mixing the Hecker Buckwheat up with cold water or milk, self-congratulation at modern advancement ought to make such cakes taste ever so much better. Try it for yourself.

Long after old modes of baking bread, biscuit and griddle cakes are obsolete, Hecker's Self-raising Flour will be actively and generally used by progressive people.

Time is money, especially in the morning: you can save time, confusion and doubt by using Hecker's Self-raising Buckwheat.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

THE LANDING DAY—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1882.

COMMITTEE

LANDING DAY.

Thos. M. Thompson, *Chmn.*
Nath. E. Janney,
Charles Laing,
Gen'l Louis Wagner,
Wm. B. Smith,
And. J. Baker,
Chas. S. Keyser,
Carl Edelheim,
John H. Fow,
Wm. McAcer,
James D. Ferguson,
Robt. C. Baché,
Wm. M. Wilson,
Wm. H. Johns,
S. Flanagan,
John C. Darrach,
Charles S. Nelson,
H. T. Coates,
B. Rowland,
Col. J. E. Kingsley,
T. Morris Perot,
Thos. Martindale,
D. Hendrie,
J. H. Campbell,
Charles K. Ide,
Charles W. Alexander, *Sec.*
Staff & Aids of Chf. Marshal.
Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim,
Chief of Staff.
Gen'l Louis Wagner,
Col. Robert P. Dechert,
" Sylvester Bonnafon, Jr.,
" Silas W. Pettit,
Major Charles K. Ide,
" Alex. Krumphaar,
Ben. K. Jamison, Esq.,
Walter G. Wilson, Esq.,
George S. Graham, Esq.,
J. G. Ditman, Esq.,
Aids.
Col. W. W. Allen,
Major Louis J. Ladner,
" Wendell P. Bowman,
" S. S. Hartranft,
" A. L. Wetherill,
Charles Laing,
Charles S. Keyser,
Clarence A. Wray,
Clarence A. Hart,
Oscar M. Willson,
N. E. Janney,
Carl Edelheim,
Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr.,
A. J. Osheimer,
Roberts Stevenson,
Lewis Wiener,
Harry Blynn,
John B. Parsons,
Merle Middleton,
James F. Wray, Jr.,
Joseph S. Wright,
Chas. McCarthy,
James M. Ferguson,
John H. Fow,
Alex. Keinier,
M. O. Raiguel,
William S. Schofield,
Caleb B. Fox,
James W. Cooper,
Wm. H. Castle,
Robert C. Baché,
Wm. B. Cunningham,
Henry K. Fox,
Edwin J. Howlett,
Wm. S. Roose,
J. Martin Yardley,
H. Harrison Groil,
J. C. W. Frishmuth,
H. De C. Brodaskey,
James A. Norris,
Henry C. Roberts,
F. Perot Ogden,
Wm. H. Whittall,
B. F. Brennerman,
Harvey C. Reikert.

THE CREMORIES.

The *State House Bell* will ring 200 times, commemorative of the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn.

The *chimes* on all the churches in the city of Philadelphia will be rung at nine o'clock A. M., playing pieces appropriate to the occasion.

The *ship Welcome* will leave League Island at 8 o'clock A. M., with the Penn party on board, to be followed by all the steamers, tugs and craft at Philadelphia, with two tugs from the city of Baltimore representing the Tug Boat Association of that city.

The *North Atlantic Squadron*, consisting of the Flag-ship "Tennessee," "Kearsage," "Yantic," "Powhatan," "Vandalia," "Alliance," "Nantucket," will be stationed in the Delaware River, fronting on Spruce, Dock and Pine streets, and will *salute* the Welcome as she passes.

The arrangements of the above are in charge of Commodore James M. Ferguson.

The Welcome will arrive at Dock street wharf at 9 o'clock A. M., where they will be met by representatives of Swedes, Dutch, and Indians in costumes such as were worn two hundred years ago. They will at once form into division, and, headed by Carl Sentz's military band, proceed to position assigned them in the parade. (The above in charge of N. E. Janney, Chas. S. Keyser and J. M. Ferguson.)

The costumes for the Penn party have been selected with great care, and are being made expressly for the occasion by Mr. A. R. Van Horn.

The decorations at the landing and on Dock street will be of the most elaborate character. At the landing there will be decorations to the height of fifty feet. Surmounted on a pedestal is to be a bust of Wm. Penn. Appropriate flags, banners and inscriptions, Coats of Arms of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, and the Coats of Arms of the different Counties in the State at that time, entwined with evergreens and flowers.

A *handsome fruit column*, representing Peace, about fifty feet in height, surmounted by a bust of Wm. Penn, beautiful in design and conception, presented by citizens of New Jersey, under the supervision of Charles S. Keyser, D. M. Zimmerman and Mr. Harrison, will be erected on Dock street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange.

The *procession will form* on Broad street and on streets running East and West, south of Spruce, and will be divided into eleven Grand Divisions, under the direction of Thomas M. Thompson, Chief Marshal, and his staff and aids.

Evening Exercises, Fireworks Display, 8 P. M., Fairmount Park, on east side of Schuylkill River and on hills east of Lincoln Monument.

There are six set pieces, as follows:—Landing of William Penn, Portrait of Lincoln, Washington and Garfield, William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Coat of Arms of Pennsylvania, Meeting of Lord Baltimore and Wm. Penn, Bartholdy's Statue of Liberty.

FORMATION OF PARADE.

Platoon of Police.
Chief Marshal. Chief of Staff.
Staff and Aids to Chief Marshal.
Band.

JAMES N. KIRNS, Marshal and Aids.
United States Marines.
Sailors.

Invited Guests.
Officers of the Army and Navy.

United States Arsenal, Mint, Post Office, Custom House.
Indians from Carlisle and other Departments.

40 carriages, 2 omnibuses, 20 mail wagons, Tableaux representing the Postal Service, Mint and the Army, 5 Bands of Music.
Band.

Wm. B. Smith, Marshal and Aids.

The Governor and the Members of the Legislature.
The Mayor and the Councils of Philadelphia.

Paid Fire Department, Police Department, Park Guard and other Depts.
Band.

3d Division. N. E. JANNEY, Marshal and Aids.

The Executive, Finance and Day Committees of the Bi Centennial Association, the Landing Party, Carpenters Company, Phila. Univ. of Penn.

4th Division Improved Order of Red Men.
Band.

JOHN HAVVERSTICK, Marshal and Aids.

Expect to have in line 3500 men. Some Tableaux. A number of Bands.
5th Division. German Association.

Band.

Major LEWIS J. LADNER, Marshal and Aids.

Canstatter Volks Festverein with Tableaux

German Society " " " " " Emigration.

" Club Bayrischer " " " " " Tableaux "Clarity."

" Pioneer Society, German Sectional Society.

Harmony Singing Society, Young Mannerchor, Beethoven, Mozart

Harmony, Columbia Burschenschaft, Philadelphia Schutzenverein,

Platideutscher Unterstutzungs Verein, Norddeutscher

Unterstutzungs Verein, Deutscher Orden der Harugari.

Guttenburg Lodge, No. 16, Deutscher Kriegerbund,

Deutscher Veteranen Verein, Philadelphia

Turngemeinde, Germania Turnverein,

Unabhaengiger Turnverein, South-

wark Turngemeinde and Kos-

enisko Beneficial Society.

Marshal—H. DE PSTROKOSKI.

Volunteer Firemen.

Band.

JOHN D. REOFF, Marshal and Aids.

5000 men, most of them from the interior of the State, also from

Virginia, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey

Will make a very handsome display.

Butchers of Philadelphia.

Band.

FRANK BOWERS, Marshal and Aids.

1200 men. Decorated wagons with live stock. Several Fine Tableaux.

8th Division. T. A. B. Societies.

Band.

PATRICK LYNCH, Marshal and Aids.

4000 men. In uniform with Banners. 14 Carriages. 18 Bands.

9th Division. Band.

Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., Marshal and Aids.

Caledonian Club in native costume.

Geo. Goodfellow, Commander. 400 men. 1 Tableau.

Sons of St. George, JOHN BORTOMLEY, Marshal. 2000 men.

15 Carriages and several Tableaux. 4 Bands. Odd Fellows.

10th Division. Band.

Major A. J. WETHERILL, Marshal and Aids.

Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias.

100 men in command of LEWIS SYRED.

Band.

The Italian Beneficial Society.

LORENZO NARDI, Marshal.

216 men. 1 very handsome Tableau with 16 horsemen in costume.

Band.

Southwark Council, No. 144, J. O. U. A. M., in command of R. W. CRANE.

100 men.

Band.

Star of Frankford Section Cadets of Temperance 50 men in command

of Lieut. A. MILLER.

Young Men's Prohibition League in uniform. 100 men in command

of LEWIS BLACK, and unassigned organizations.

Band.

Wm. H. MILLER, Marshal.

United Grand Commandery, State of Pennsylvania, 300 men in uniform.

Band 45 pieces.

American Protestant Association, JAMES S. DORGLASS, Commander.

300 men. Band 25 pieces.

PHILADELPHIA.

The city covers an area of 130 square miles, and contains more dwelling-houses than any other two cities in America combined. It has more than 750 miles of paved streets, and 800 miles each of gas and water pipes. It is lighted at night by 13,000 public gas-lamps, and consumes twenty-five thousand millions (25,000,000,000) gallons of water annually; there are 15,000 private bath-rooms in the city. It supports 500 public schools, and 2200 teachers at a cost of \$1,500,000 annually. There are 12,000 manufactories, employing 200,000 hands, and producing goods to the amount of five hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually. Seventy millions of passengers are carried yearly over its street railways.

Fifteen great railroads centre in Philadelphia; on which, over three hundred and fifty passenger trains depart and arrive daily, carrying 75,000 passengers. There are over 300 miles of Horse Railroads, carrying two hundred thousand passengers daily. The only American line of steamers for Europe sails from Philadelphia, and, with other lines, despatches a vessel twice a week.

The city contains thirty-five Scientific Associations, thirty public Libraries, fifty Religious Boards, ninety Charitable Associations, dispensing nearly \$2,000,000 per annum, and thirty-eight Hospitals. There are twenty-five great Market Houses, thirty public Cemeteries, four hundred Churches, twenty daily Papers, forty-four incorporated Banks, many of them exceedingly handsome and well worth a visit. There are fifteen Theatres and Opera Houses, open every evening. The Water Works, Gas Works, Bridges, etc., are celebrated the world over.

In no city in the world are the manufacturing and producing people housed so comfortably. Each laborer may have a separate house of four to six rooms, with hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc., at a rental within his easy ability to pay; while this is the case, the dwellings of the wealthy are unexcelled anywhere. The Gallery of Fine Arts, Academy of Music, Academy of Natural Sciences, and Zoological Garden, are the largest on the Continent. The New City Hall is larger than the Capitol at Washington. The Masonic Temple is the finest in the world. Its Banks, Churches, and Stores are models of beauty and convenience. Its Streets and Market Houses are famous all over the world. Second street is lined with stores and shops a distance of six miles.

PLACES OF INSTRUCTION.

University of Pennsylvania, founded 1760, comprises Six Departments, viz.: The Arts, having 13 Professors; Medicine, having 48 Professors and Demonstrators; Law, with 6 Professors; Town's Scientific, with 19 Professors; Dentistry, 9 Professors; and Music. The Medical Department is acknowledged to be one of the best in the world, and has graduated more than 10,000 M. D.'s, many of them of brilliant acquirements, rendering them famous over the world. The Museum is unrivaled on this continent. The beautiful new Building, Laboratories and Collections, with new University Hospital, have greatly increased the advantages of this great centre of education. In the departments of Arts, Sciences, Law and Dentistry, it is not excelled, if equaled, anywhere in America.

Jefferson Medical College. This widely known and justly celebrated college is situated on South Tenth street, near Chestnut. Its able Professors have done much to add to Philadelphia's reputation as the seat of medicine and surgery in this country.

Woman's Medical College. The liberal and progressive spirit of Philadelphia, and the ability and philanthropic devotion of her noble women are here shown. A woman's medical college of the highest rank has been founded here by women, and is now educating thoroughly in their profession, large classes of earnest pupils of their own sex. North College ave., cor. North 21st street.

Girard College. Twentieth and Girard avenue. Open daily. Proctor tickets at Ledger Office. No charge. Take Ridge avenue or Nineteenth street cars. This is the finest specimen of Greek Architecture in America. The view of Philadelphia from its marble roof is very fine and extended.

The foundation of the *Library of Philadelphia* was laid by Benjamin Franklin in 1731. He induced a subscription of £100. The books were kept in Robert Grace's house until 1740; in the upper room, westernmost portion of the State House until 1773;

OLIVE BUTTER,

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE VEGETABLE OIL.

FOR COOKING PURPOSES IS
BETTER THAN LARD.
FULLY EQUAL TO BUTTER. AND
COSTS MUCH LESS THAN EITHER.

*ONE POUND of Olive Butter will do the Work
of TWO POUNDS of Lard.*

TRY IT AND REALIZE ITS GREAT MERITS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

WASHINGTON BUTCHER'S SONS,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

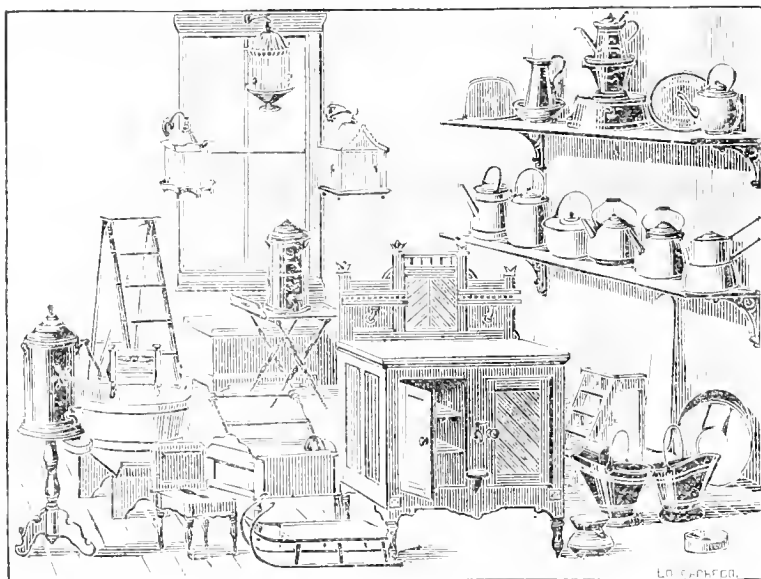
CONROW, BRO. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

903 and 905 MARKET STREET.

Plated and Japanned Wares.



Bird Cages and Trimmings.

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

TRADES DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

ON TRADITS DAY

Aids to Chief Marshals.

On Tobacco Pipes.

Notes.

Geo. G. Gillespie,
Humes Hall,
Wm. Maris,
R. T. Bicknell,
Penington Way,
R. A. Whaley,
A. Robertson,
C. McManus,
H. H. Halberley,
F. R. Gillender.

THE CEREMONIES.

1. *Ten's Pouch*.
2. *History and Method of Use*.
3. *Tabular and Receipts of Application of Use*.

The *T* & *S* will turn at 90° W. on the streets running East and West of Broad street, North of Fairmount avenue. First Division on Columbus avenue. The line will move at 90° W. sharp. The following are the

DIVISION MARSHALS

- First Division*—Wm. A. Delany
Second Division—
Third Division—C. R. Crozier
Fourth Division—Henry Pollock
Fifth Division—
Sixth Division—B. P. Oddyk
Seventh Division—
Eighth Division—Cyrus Borgner
Ninth Division—W. J. Cunningham
Tenth Division—J. W. Cooper
Eleventh Division—R. C. Cordes
Twelfth Division—J. Hamilton

There will be some two-chambered and tiny manufacturers or business houses in the and many fine displays will be made.

The *National Tribune* (Philadelphia) writes, "The [exhibition] in Philadelphia, and which promises to be an interesting and appropriate scene connected with our own history, also contains much which appeals to the fancy and exhibits to us something of the Mardi Gras of the south. The Pigeon Parade will be in three divisions, as follows:

1. *Phragmites australis* (H. B. K.)

This Division comprises ten tableaux illustrating some of the most interesting events in the history of the State. First, Wm. Penn receiving the Charter from Charles II. This was the first step toward the forming of his Province. The Landing of Penn follows in interest. Then, the Forming the Law, the settling of the boundary; the Treaty with the Indians, the Battle of Bushy Run, the Flight to Germantown; Valley Forge, the Last Delivery of Beaver Skin, and Pennsylvania a Re-united Country. The last is allegorical. This Division is followed by that of

Instructions: Write only

The first tableau represents Cupid on Jove's proud bird, and is a beautiful composition. The others in order are Semiramis, Zenobia, Cornelia, Sappho, Cleopatra, Queen Elizabeth, Joan of Arc, Marie Stuart, Isabella, and last, that beautiful Raphael, Empress, Josephine. This series of illustrious women presents women of the best virtues, highest heroism, richest fancy and most royal character.

The Third Division presents sixteen Tableauaux.

... The Response

This poem of India bears much the same relation to her history that Milton's Paradise Lost does to the Western World. It is called the Epic of the East. The Tableaux, illustrations and descriptions give sufficient to show the nature of the Poem. The Tableaux have all the mystic and gorgeous form and splendor of the Orient and under good lights make a striking exhibition.

The Welsh societies have their contest for prizes at Allison's building.

FORLIATION OF PARADE.

WALTER G. WILSON, Chief Marshal.

SYLVESTER BONNATON, Chief of Staff.

First Division—Pennsylvania R. R. Company, Altoona, Pa.; Erie R. Co., Erie, Pa.; Lehigh Valley R. Co., Pottsville, Pa.; Reading R. Co., Reading, Pa.; Union Transfer Company, Bethlehem; Locomotive Works, W. C. Allison & Co., Car Builders; Knickerbocker Ice Company.

[illegible]

Third Division.—W. H. & W. Wilson, Crackers; Washington Bakers & S. B. & J. B. Beyer & Co., Provisions; P. J. Ritter, Flour; J. Schaefer & Co., Flour; Jos. Conrad & Co., Meats; M. J. Philadelphia Pastry Co., Cakes; Schwartz, Pfister, Thompson & Sons, Soda; E. J. Knight, Sugar; Chris. McKim, Sons & Co., Soda; John B. Beyer & Co., Provisions; W. K. & Smith, Soda; Conner & Lutz, Bakers; A. C. Sauer, Coffee; Philadelphia & Co., Yeast; Philadelphia & Co., Bakers; J. G. & M. K. Flour; J. Hirschler, Wreath Manufacturing Company; S. Penn. Soda Co., Soda; T. D. Clark & Sons, Flour; L. G. H. B. Co., Keweenaw Tobacco Company, Tobacco.

Fourth Division.—J. T. Cook Sons, Carpets; Broadway Bros., Carpets; J. Seaton & Co.; J. Brander & Sons, Carpets; Johns, Deitz & McLean; E. B. Lewis & Bro.; Robbins and Manufacturing Co.; T. A. Harris, Dyer; W. A. Felt, Paper; Perry & Perry, Fire-Brick; Co. Berwick & Roy, Mill-Work; J. H. Carpe, Clothing Co.; Jno. T. Bailey & Co., Wholesale Spool Co.; F. and M. Manufacturing Co.; Philadel. Litho. Type, Graphical Litho. No. 2 and Philadel. Pressmen's Union No. 1; J. H. Camp, J. W. DuBois & Bro.; J. R. Harman & Bro.; R. S. Manning; J. Hoover, J. J. Leary & Bros.; Keystone Printing House; J. L. Shookmaker & Co.; Langford, Turner & Andrews; Franklin Hooley Mills; Hobbs, Shaw & Industries; Scott Paper Co.; Ditman & Co.; Gaskill, Bauer & Co.; J. W. Long.

Fifth Division.—Hobbs & Townsend; Hughes & Peterson; Foundry; G. A. Gibson; Shepherd, Goodrich & Walters; Tarnors, G. & H. Barrett; W. P. Uhlinger; Bowers, L. S. Seng; Co. Motor Co.; American Spring Motor Co.; Chas. S. Smith; R. R. Spence; Kingston Iron Works; C. W. Pickering & Co.; Sprague, Jas. Hensel; Bailey, M. Ackley; Machine, Dyck & Co.; Boel Brothers; John A. Wilson; Reed Engines; Walter Mann; Long Co. Engines; Jas. Moore; Howe, Grove & Co.; Boilers, Hunsell & Son; J. B. Wood; Clinton Dock Co.; M. Bile Bros.; Boilers, Chas. J. & Bros.; Brown, M. Nick; Works, G. A. Schwarz & Co.

[illegible]

Seventh Division—C. Moore & Son; H. W. Gray, G. M. Shoemaker, P. Pierce, C. Pierce & Co.; T. J. Harbeck; Wm. Christy; F. T. Baker; J. W. P. ; American Sewing Machine Co.; Domestic Sewing Machine Co.; W. B. Hefner & Co.; Singer Mfg. Co.; Spring Co.; Wheeler & Wilson.

Eighth Division—J. C. French bricklayers; Bonner & O'Brien, Chambers St. & Canal St.; P. K. & C. C. & Co., C. Williams' Sons, J. S. Miller, 100 N. 4th St.; American Lathing Company, J. E. Mitchell, 100 W. 1st St.; D. W. Dyer, 800 N. 4th St.

Ninth Division—C. A. Hingston & Co., Beer Brewers Association, 140 E. 12th St.; J. F. Condit & R. Brockmire, C. & D. W. Lehman, Walter & Son; M. N. & R. B. Dyer, Delaware Ice Company, Philadelphia and Cold Co.; B. B. Harter & Son; J. Harrel & Co.; Marvin Ice Company; S. Wood; J. M. Bromwich, Drake & Co.; J. Graham—Delaware and Potomac Fish Producers' Co.; Updegraff & Hopkins—Yeast Baking Carriage Company; S. W. Blair.

Tenth Division—J. J. Plucker & Co., New York; Furniture Co., J. C. Hunt & Co.; J. T. De Zurek & Co.; W. A. Rooney & Co.; E. Gray; H. W. Liddle; Lewis & Clark; John W. Buchanan; J. & W. Patterson; Lewis C. Pelton; C. H. Webster; Snyder & McOmbs; Albert C. Lowe; Fowler Spring Bed Co.; Lumbermen's Association.

Eleventh Division—E. Neall; C. W. Kramer; Mellinger & Baldwin; R. C. Gehring; W. Heuten; R. Leach; S. & Co.; A. Tingley; Jesse Jones & Co.; E. T. Dwyer; J. W. Hazlet; Chubb & Sons; Z. A. & G. Taylor; F. Gundlachs; Globe Shot Works; A. J. Smith & Co.; Geo. Apple; S. Levi; Economy Sign Co.; A. Schultz & Co.; Allen & Gunther; N. Ferrie-Bilmer; Wm. Glen & Co.

Twelfth Division—A. Wass, J. Hamblin & Son; S. P. Burdick, J. Kid & Son; Chris Jan Eich, Roberts & Moxter, W. H. Kelson, S. Bardley; Schwartz & Gail, J. J. Sims & Co.; J. P. Johnson & Co.; A. K. Prick, Allen & Githen, Salsen Manufacturing Co.; Van Stan Slatema; Harrison Umbrellas; W. S. Bowers, C. Strickler; H. Nuttzie; W. J. Larabee & Bro.

in Carpenter's Hall until 1390, in Liberty Hall building until 1880, when it was transferred to the present fire-proof edifice at Locust and Juniper streets. Total volumes about 135,000 including Loganian Library and Ridgeway Branch, 950 members.

The Ridgeway Branch, Broad and Carpenter Sts., referred to above, is a gift from the late Dr. James Rush, son of Benjamin Rush. Building was occupied in 1870. Cost with grounds \$800,000. Will accommodate 400,000 books, and grounds admit of indefinite extension. It has been pronounced the finest in the world. The grand gallery contains the Loganian Library, 11,000 volumes, founded by James Logan 1750, and endowed with 600 acres of land in Bucks County.

Philadelphia Teachers' Library and Rooms, Filbert street above 5th.

The Mercantile Library, Tenth above Chestnut, is much resorted to by the young. It is well arranged with convenient Reading rooms, and is well worth a visit.

Academy of Fine Arts, Broad street above Arch street. Admission, 25 cents. This new and handsome edifice contains a very large collection of Paintings, Engravings and Statuary. Among these, many are very celebrated. The building itself, and the suites of beautifully lighted galleries, are very attractive. The school is the best in the country.

Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Exhibition in Memorial Art Building, Fairmount Park. The collection of objects of interest is the most unique in this country. The very fine porcelain and decorative art collection of the Pennsylvania Museum, made at the Centennial, is on deposit here; also the fine metal work display of the U. S. Society of Engineers. School at 1709 Chestnut street.

Women's School of Design, North Broad street. This is an excellent school for the study of Drawing, Designing, Painting, Working in Clay, Wood Engraving, etc. See engraving page 15.

Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and Race streets. Over 250,000 specimens of Anatomical, Physical and Natural Science. This is one of the finest institutions of its kind in this country. Its collection of Birds is not equaled. Open Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Admission 15 cents.

Zoological Garden, Fairmount Park. Girard avenue cars. This collection and its beautiful grounds are not equaled in the United States. The numerous buildings are all new and very effective, and the hard-cape charming. It well repays a visit.

Horticultural Garden, Fairmount Park, near Memorial Hall. Admission free. This beautiful Horticultural Building of Mauresque architecture, and the charming gardens with sunken beds, parterres and walks, are a memorial of the Centennial. Weekly lectures, on Botany and Horticulture, are given on Saturdays.

A few other institutions of general interest are here, namely: College of Physicians, Hahnemann Medical College, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia Dental College, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia Polytechnic University, Naval and Engineering College, Haverford College, Swarthmore College, La Salle College, Academy of Natural Sciences, Entomological Society, American Philosophical Society, Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Franklin Institute, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Spring Garden Institute, Wagner Free Institute, Young Men's Christian Association, Zoological Society of Philadelphia, Law Association of Philadelphia, Library of the German Historical Society, Free Library of Apprentices, etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

William Penn's Lotitia Street House, Lotitia Court, Market street, below 3d. See p. 15.

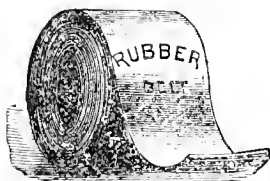
Independence Hall. Free. Open daily. Independence Square Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth. The Hall in which the Declaration was signed is on one side of the entrance, and a Museum of Relics of the Revolutionary period on the other. Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. See cut page 10.

Carpenters' Hall, 322 Chestnut street. In this Hall the first Continental Congress sat before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Here Washington was chosen commander in chief.

New Post Office, Ninth and Market and Chestnut streets. A very handsome building of granite.

GOODYEAR'S RUBBER WARE HOUSE.

Have a large stock constantly on hand of all kinds of Vulcanized Rubber, adapted to mechanical and other purposes.



MACHINE BELTING WITH SMOOTH, METALLIC RUBBER SURFACE.

This company has manufactured the largest belts made in the world for the Principal Elevators at Chicago, Buffalo and New York.

STEAM AND WATER HOSE

PLAIN AND RUBBER LINED.

RUBBER "TEST" HOSE, made of Vulcanized Para Rubber and Carbonized Duck; Cotton "CABLE" HOSE, circular, woven, Seamless, antiseptic, for the use of Steam and Hot Water Engines, Locomotives, Mills, Factories, Steamers; also a superior article of

The Statue will be presented in behalf of the Contributors by the Hon. WAYNE McVAY, to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and it will be received by the Hon. HENRY M. PUTNAM, President of the Commission.

Except the Mint, this is the first creditable building erected by the U. S. Government in Philadelphia.

United States Mint, Chestnut street below Broad street. A visit to this place is very interesting, as the Government has it in full operation. A collection of rare coins and medals is on exhibition. Open 9 to 12 o'clock. Admission free.

Custom House, Chestnut street below 5th street. This was originally built by the old Bank of United States, which occupied it during the great contest under President Jackson's administration.

Fountain Water Works. These have enjoyed a wide-spread celebrity. They can be visited when going to the Park; also the Welsh collection of Pompeian views.

Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert. Open Thursdays. This is the greatest temple of the Masonic Order erected since the Temple of Solomon. Its interior rooms are very beautiful. Free.

Yonah M. S. Ch. of A. Association Building, Filbert and Chestnut. This is a very beautiful building, and possesses many attractions.

Institution for the Blind, Race above Twentieth street, (near Academy of Natural Sciences.)

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine streets.

Eastern Penitentiary, Fairmount avenue and Twenty-first street.

NEW CITY HALL.

1870, August 5th. Act of Legislature constituting Commissioners for the erection of the Public Buildings.

1870, October 11th. Penn Square selected as the site by the people of the city. Majority 13,800, out of a total vote of 84,450.

1871, January 27th. Work begun by removal of the iron railings enclosing the squares at Broad and Market streets.

1871, August 16th. Ground formally broken for the excavations.

1872, August 12th. First stone laid.

1872, July 4th. Corner-stone laid by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania. Address by the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster.

PRESENT COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS

Commissioners—William Brice, Isaac S. Cassin, Samuel W. Cattell, Mahlon D. Dickinson, Thomas E. Gaskill, John L. Hill, Hon. Samuel G. King, *ex officio*, Wm. Henry Lex, *ex officio*, Hiram Miller, Richard Peltz, Samuel C. Perkins, Wm. B. Smith, *ex officio*, Wm. H. Wright.

OFFICERS.

President—Samuel C. Perkins.

Secretary—Francis DeHaes Janvier.

Treasurer—Joseph J. Martin.

Solicitor—Charles H. T. Collis.

Architect—John McArthur, Jr.

Assistants—John Ord, Thomas C. Walter.

Superintendent—William C. McPherson.

DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING.—From north to south, 486 ft. 6 in.; from east to west, 470 ft.; area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; height of main tower, 535 ft.; width at base, 90 ft.; centre of clock-face, 34 ft. above pavement; diameter of clock-face, 20 ft.; total number of rooms in building, 520; total amount of floor-room is $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres; height of each centre pavilion, 202 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height of corner towers, 181 ft.; height of basement story, 18 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height of principal story, 33 ft. 6 in.; height of second story, 35 ft. 7 in.; height of third story, centre pavilion, 26 ft. 6 in.; height of third story wings, 24 ft. 3 in.; height of third story curtains, 20 ft. 5 in.; height of figures on centre dormers, 17 ft. 6 in.; height of figures on corner dormers, 12 ft. 10 in.

At "BLOOMSBURY," Pennsylvania the first and the oldest Seed House in America is that of Messrs. David Landreth & Sons. It is so famous, and its productions are of such acknowledged value to the farmers and gardeners all over the United States, that we feel justified in noting the fact that this firm will celebrate the Centennial of its business-house in 1883. The firm has nearly sixteen hundred acres in drill culture, on five farms, in five States. At no time has the character of their production in the least degree deteriorated. So long, honorable and successful a business career is worthy of public recognition.

1860.



1882.

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

408 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CASH CAPITAL, \$300,000. CASH ASSETS, October 1st, \$690,000.

JOSEPH L. CAVEN, Prest.

WM. V. McGRATH, Vice-Prest.

ROBERT B. BEATH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

LEWIS C. GASSIDY,
R. J. DOEBINS,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,

WILLIAM S. SCHOFIELD,
EDWIN T. COXE,
JAMES M. GREGG,

HENRY BUMM,
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
WILLIAM V. McGRATH

SHARPLESS & SONS

Have Complete Assortments of

Dress Goods, Silks, Fancy Goods

Shawls, Cloaks, Costumes, Laces,

Millinery, Muslins, Merino Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes, Gloves, Flannels,

Stationery, Upholstery, Children's Ready-Made Garments,

Gossamers, Table Linen, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Send for Fall Catalogue.

SHARPLESS & SONS, *Chestnut and Eighth St.,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN LUCAS & CO.,

PAINTS, WHOLESALE, AND WINDOW GLASS,

PHILADELPHIA,
141-3 N. 4th St.,
322-330 Race St.

FACTORIES,
GIESBORO,
NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK,
W. E. LUCAS,
89 Maiden Lane.



New Public Buildings, Broad and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA. PA.

—*OFFICIAL PROGRAMME*—

MILITARY DAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

COMMITTEE

OF MILITARY DAY.

Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft,
Chairman.

Gen'l James A. Beaver,
Winthrop Smith,
Col. John M. Vanderslice,
John Huggard,
Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim,
Capt. Burnet Landreth,
Col. A. L. Bonnafon,
Frank Murphy,
Col. B. K. Jamison,
Louis D. Baugh,
Col. J. W. Schall,
Joseph F. Sinnot,
Major Chas. K. Ide,
Sam'l L. Smedley,
Gen'l Geo. R. Snowden,
Rob't Glendinning,
Col. Joseph F. Tobias,
Wm. Brice,
Col. Rob't P. Dechert,
Theo. Kitchen,
Gen'l J. K. Seigfried,
Wm. A. Kentz,
Major Jno. W. Ryan,
P. A. B. Wiedener,
Col. Wm. L. Elkins,
J. G. Pitman,
Gen'l James W. Latta,
John F. Hope,
Col. Geo. H. North,
F. Lovejoy,
Col. Thos. J. Smith,
Thomas Cochran,
Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Aull,

National Guards of Penna.

Commanders.

Gov. and Com'd'r-in-Chief,
HENRY M. HOYT.

DIVISION STAFF.

Maj. Gen. Jno. F. Hartranft,
Lieutenant Colonels.
Geo. H. North,
Asst. Adjutant General,
Chas. S. Greene,
Division Quartermaster,
Russell Thayer,
Division Inspector,
J. Ewing Mears,
Surgeon-in-Chief,
E. Wallace Mathews,
Ordnance Officer,
Silas W. Pettit,
Judge Advocate,
George Sanderson,
Inspector Rifle Practice,
W. F. Aull,
Division Commissary.

Aids-de-Camp:

Major John B. Compton,
William W. Brown,
Sam'l S. Hartranft,
E. O. Shakespeare,
J. Burke Hendry,
Wm. M. Phillips,
Morris L. Kaufman,
Chas. E. Richmond,
Horace Brock.

Grand Army of Republic.

STAFF OF DEPT. COMMANDER.

W. N. Jones, Senior Vice-Comdr.; James M. Gibbs, Junior Vice-Comdr.; Thos. J. Stewart, Asst. Adj. Gen.; H. G. Williams, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen'l.; Thos. Munroe, Inspector; B. C. Christy, Judge Advocate; A. M. Moreland, Chief-Must'r'g Officer; W. D. Hall, M. D. Medical Director; Rev. Jno. W. Sayers, Chaplain; John F. Hunter, P. T. Swearer, D. K. Boas, Isaac St. Clair, E. H. Brady, R. Dougherty,
Aids-de-Camp.

THE CEREMONIES.

1. *Military Parade and Review, 11 a.m.*
2. *Reception at Academy Fine Arts, p.m.*
3. *Camp Fire at Industrial Hall, p.m.*
4. *Concert by pupils of Girls' Grammar Schools at Academy of Music, 8 p.m.*

Parade forms at 10 and moves at 11 a.m.
Number of men in column 22,000.

Time to pass over route 2½ hours.

Parade Route, same as before prescribed.
Music. Each regiment of troops and each Post of the Grand Army will have a band.

The Review will take place at the Reviewing stand on Broad street above Girard ave.

The *Evening Exercises* will include a *Reception* at the Academy of Fine Arts for the Comrades and their Ladies, and an immense *Camp Fire* at Industrial Hall, Broad and Vine sts., by the Grand Army of the Republic.

A *Concert* at the Academy of Music, will be given by 1200 pupils of the Girl's Grammar Schools; the instrumental music being furnished by the Germania Orchestra of forty performers.

The Division of Pennsylvania troops under the command of MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. HARTRAFT, will escort the visiting organization and the Grand Army of the Republic. The column will be made up of Pennsylvania troops, visiting troops, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

NATIONAL GUARDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, September 4th, 1882.

General Orders, No. 13.

I. An invitation from the Bi-Centennial Association of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania having been extended, and authority given by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Division will parade in Philadelphia, on Friday, October 27, 1882.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1882.

General Orders, No. 14.

1. The formation of the Division, will be in column of companies at half distance, right on Broad street, at 10.30 A. M., as follows:

First Brigade on Fitzwater street, west of Broad street.

Second Brigade on Catharine street, west of Broad street.

Third Brigade on Catharine street, east of Broad street.

II. The Division will parade in the uniform of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in light marching order, mounted officers parading mounted.

The column will move at 11 A. M.

Organizations marching to the point of formations, will not move upon Broad street, between Walnut and Washington ave.

By Command of

Major Gen. JOHN F. HARTRAFT.

GEORGE H. NORTH.

Assistant Adjutant General.

Formation of the Division Pennsylvania National Guards will be in accordance with General Orders herewith attached.

The troops from New Jersey, on Fitzwater street, east of Broad street. Other visiting organizations on Broad street, left rest on Bainbridge, east side, facing west. Grand Army of the Republic on Broad street, right on Fitzwater, west side, facing east. Sons of Veterans on Bainbridge street, east of Broad, right on Broad street.

The troops will arrive and leave on the Pennsylvania Railroad at depot 32d and Market, and not Broad Street Station.

The column will be dismissed at Columbia avenue.

FORMATION OF PARADE.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DIVISION COMMANDER—Maj. Gen. JNO. F. HARTRAFT and Staff.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigade Commander—Brig. Gen. Geo. R. SNOWDEN and Staff.

1st Regiment of Infantry—Col. THEO. S. WEIDERSHEIM... 10 companies.
2d " " Col. ROBERT PORTER DECKERT. 8 "
3d " " Col. SYLVESTER BONNAFON, Jr. 8 "
6th " " Col. JOHN W. SCHALL..... 10 "
State Fencibles—Maj. JOHN W. RYAN..... 4 "
Gray Invincibles—Capt. A. OSCAR JONES..... 1 "
Cavalry, 1st Troop, Philadelphia city—Capt. E. BIRD GRUFF.
" Washington Troop—Capt. J. M. LEWIS.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigade Commander—Brig. Gen. JAS. A. BEAVER and Staff.

5th Regiment of Infantry—Col. ALFRED H. HEAD..... 10 companies
10th " " Col. ALEXANDER G. HAWKINS. 7 "
14th " " Col. JOSEPH H. GREY..... 8 "
15th " " Col. P. B. CARPENTER..... 8 "
16th " " Col. JOHN A. WILEY..... 8 "
18th " " Col. PRESLEY N. GUTHRIE.... 8 "
Cavalry, Sheridan Troop—Capt. C. S. W. JONES.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigade Commander—Brig. Gen. J. K. SIGFRIED and Staff.

4th Regiment of Infantry—T. H. GOOD..... 8 companies.
8th " " Col. J. R. GOBIN..... 10 "
9th " " Col. G. MURRAY REYNOLDS... 7 "
12th " " Col. ALFRED H. STEAD..... 9 "
13th " " Col. HENRY M. BORIE..... 8 "

Unassigned companies of Infantry.

Artillery, Batteries A, B and C attached to Division Headquarters.

Battery A—Capt. M. C. STAFFORD. Battery B—Capt. DEINTHORNE.

Battery C—Capt. DAVID EMERY.

Number expected to Parade in Division, 8000 men.

NEW JERSEY STATE NATIONAL GUARD.

2d Brigade—Bvt. Major Gen. WM. J. SEWELL, Com'd'g..... 1800 men.
1st Battalion—Patterson, Maj. JOSEPH W. CONGDON, Com'd'g. 150 "
1st Regiment Delaware State Militia—Col. S. M. WOOD, 300 "
1 Company Capital City Guards, Washington, D. C.,
Capt. THOMAS S. KELLY, Commanding..... 60 "
1 Company Washington Cadet Corps, Washington, D. C.,
Capt. C. A. FLEETWOOD, Commanding..... 60 "
1 " Baltimore Rifles, Baltimore, Md.,
Capt. GEORGE M. MATTHEWS, Commanding.. 60 "
1 " Monumental City Guards, Baltimore, Md.,
Capt. WM. W. YOUNG, Commanding..... 60 "
Battalion Penna Military Academy Cadets..... 140 "
Girard College Cadets..... 200 "
Lincoln Institute Cadets..... 80 "
Cadets 2d Regiment Infantry.....

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Department Commander—Col. J. M. VANDERSLICE and Staff.

One hundred Posts and 9000 men are expected to parade.

Philadelphia Posts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 18, 19, 21, 24, 27, 35, 46, 51, 55, 56, 63, 71, 77, 80, 94, 103, 114, 115, 160, 119, 228; also visiting Posts from Gettysburg, Allentown, Reading, Minersville, Hazleton, Danville, Pottsville, Chester, Schuylkill, Indiana, Johnstown, West Chester, Kennet Square, York, Hollidaysburg, Lebanon, Ashland, Huntingdon, Lewisburg, Coatesville, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Altoona, Williamsport, Muncy, Bristol, Reading, Middletown, Conshohocken, Lancaster, Phillipsburgh, Bellefonte, Wilkesbarre, Hanover, Pottstown, Mahanoy City, Harrisburg, Columbia, Lock Haven, Milton, West Chester, Oxford, Audenried, Seranton, Shamokin, Quakertown, Selinsgrove, Spring City, Catawissa, Tyrone, Lewistown, Bethlehem, Tamaqua, Chester, Carlisle, Pine Grove, Millersburg, Easton, Marietta, Lykens, Sharon, Riegelsville, Wrightsville.

Tableau I.

"Penn Receiving the Charter."

There are many traditional accounts of the manner in which Penn received the Charter to the State, which Charles did the honor to name after his (Penn's) father. The best, however, is, that Penn upon being informed that his petition had been granted by the Lords of the Committee of Trades and Plantations, hastened to court to thank his Majesty for his royal favor and generosity. The King being in readiness to receive him, he was at once without ceremony introduced into the dining-room of the Palace. The King presented him the deed which is illustrated in this Tableau, and as there is no authentic record of those were present at this interview, which was full of pleasantry and friendliness between Charles and Penn, the characters introduced, are Penn's most intimate friends and supporters—with the Lord High Chief Justice.

The TABLEAU REPRESENTS the Drawing-room in Whitehall Palace, with a throne in the rear, upon which the King, Charles II is seated. Upon the approach of Penn, who remains uncovered, the King rises and presents the deed, when the pleasant interview follows, which is familiar to every reader. Upon one side of the throne is the Lord Chief Justice North in Chancellor's robes, on the other, the Earl of Sunderland; James, Duke of York, stands immediately in the rear of Penn, as his guardian and friend. In the hall are Lord Hyde and the Earl of Halifax, all in the handsome rich costumes worn during the reign of Charles, which makes a showing contrast to the plain, quiet costume worn by Penn. The picture is striking in its effect, and carries one back with pride to the triumph of the trying times which the founder of this great State had, in acquiring his title.

Tableau II.

Landing of Penn at Philadelphia.

Upon receiving the Charter, Penn at once proceeded to arrange for the possession of his newly acquired territory, by sending three commissioners, Wm. Crispin, John Bezar and Nathaniel Allen, under specific instructions. In these he stated, how to care for his people, treat the Indians and the settlers, and the mode of laying out and measuring the land, as well as the site for a city on the Delaware river, "where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy; that is, where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of Water, if possible to load or unload at the bank or Key side, without boating or lighterage."

Penn prosecuted with energy all the necessary arrangements, for disposing of his lands, furnishing supplies and organizing the government of his Colony, and at the same time attended to his religious duties. In the summer, after the death of his mother, he began active preparations for a voyage to America; he wrote to his friend, Algernon Sidney, in regard to the frame of government agreed upon; also wrote his wife and children a letter, a masterpiece of manly and fatherly counsel. In August, 1682, he embarked at Deal, and departed from England, sailing on the ship *Welcome*, Robert Green, Master, and arrived after a two months' voyage within the Capes of the Delaware. Landing at New Castle on the 27th October, he proceeded to Upland or Chester, and from thence to Philadelphia, in an open boat or barge. With delight he scanned the banks of the Delaware, shaded as they then were with majestic forests, and clad with variegated foliage of autumn. After passing the mouth of the Schuylkill, they came to a place called Coaquannock, there being a high, bold shore, it seemed that nature had provided it as a site for the infant but future great city of Philadelphia.

His approach was hailed with delight by the whole population, and this TABLEAU REPRESENTS him just approaching the shore in his barge, with oarsman, coxswain and boatswain. Penn is standing accompanied by his friend and Lieutenant Wm. Markham. In the river are friendly Indians, in their birch canoes, and on the banks are the Swedes and Dutch, all eager to catch a glimpse of their future Governor, and the Friends who had gone before, are anxiously waiting for their protector. How intensely interesting this scene! how vividly pictured even to the Indians in their canoes! and so life-like is all, that one feels as if they were to day participating in the actual event in this moving Tableau.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

AUSTIN, OBDYKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

OFFICE, 1705 CHESTNUT STREET,

WORKS, 1718 MARKET STREET,

AND WEST FERNWOOD, PA.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

AUSTIN'S PATENT

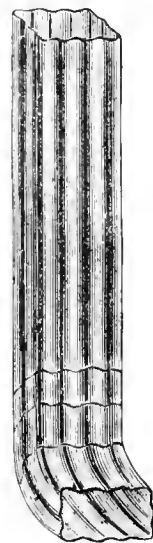
EXPANDING CONDUCTOR,

OR LEADER.



MANUFACTURED OF

Galvanized Iron and all Sheet Metals.



THE "ORIGINAL" AND ONLY "LEGITIMATE"

EXPANDING CONDUCTOR

IN THE MARKET.

ALSO AUSTIN'S PATENT

SPIRAL RIBBED PIPE,

SUITABLE FOR

LEADER, VENTILATING AND HOT-AIR PIPE.

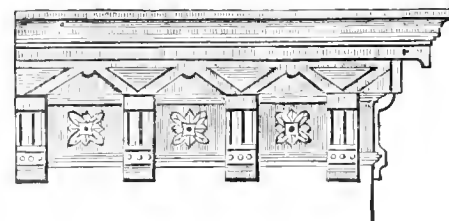
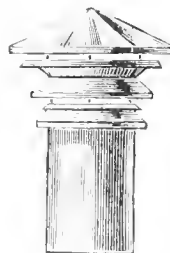
PRINCIPAL AGENTS:

M. Halliday, New York City.
 Bruce & Cook, New York City.
 S. D. Hicks & Son, Boston.
 Sidney, Shepard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Knisely, Bros., & Miller, Chicago.
 Atkinson, McFarland & Co., Chicago.
 Wesson & Martin, Albany, N. Y.
 Hoy & Co., Albany, N. Y.
 F. H. Lawson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Wm. Fuller & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 McLeod & Beardon, Troy, N. Y.

W. H. Scott, Portland, Me.
 Bakewell & Mullins, Salem, Ohio.
 J. W. Jordan, Worcester, Mass.
 E. G. Carpenter & Co., Wilkesbarre.
 Miller Iron Co., Providence, R. I.
 Charles Miller & Son, Utica, N. Y.
 Sanford Bros., Newark, N. J.
 Troy Stamping Works, Troy, N. Y.
 W. R. Allen & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
 Bersach & Seidenmeyer, Milwaukee.
 Henry Meshane & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.



ARCHITECTURAL SHEET IRON WORK.



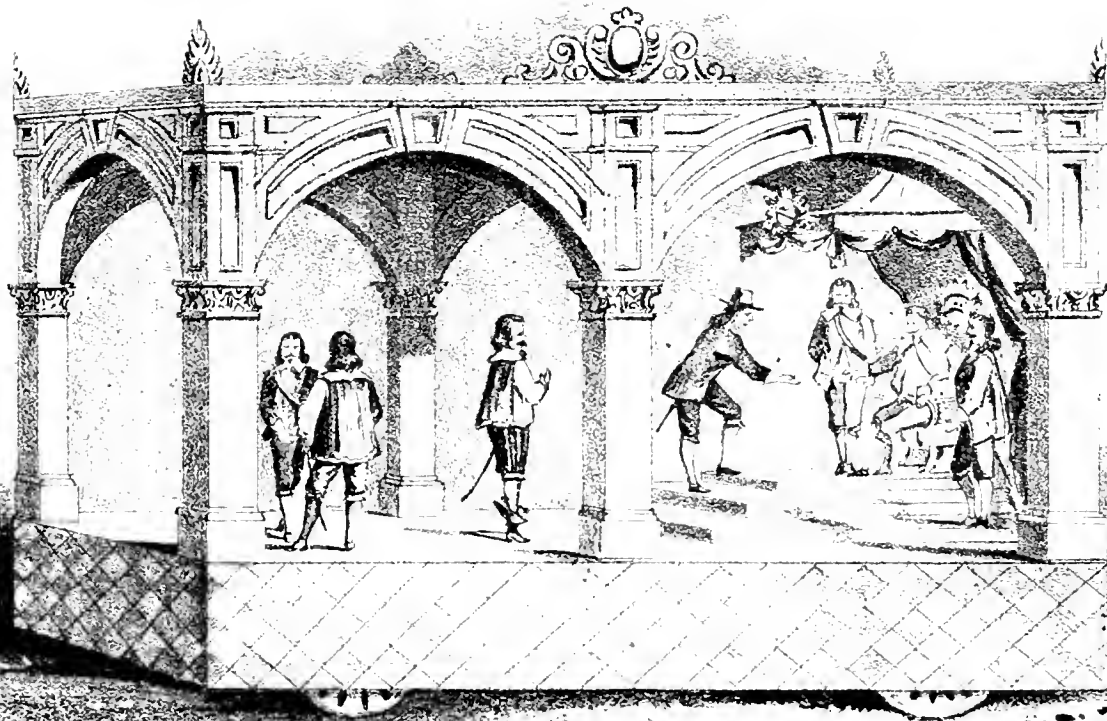
BUILDING FRONTS REMODELED.

Window Heads, Caps, Brackets, Finials, Zinc and Galvanized Iron Ridging, Ventilators, etc.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED AND ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

AUSTIN, OBDYKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



No. 1. *Penn Receiving the Charter.*



No. 2. *Landing of Penn at Philadelphia.*

Tableau III.

Forming the Law.

It seems to be the general opinion that the Great Law was formed and proclaimed at New Castle upon Penn's arrival, or at Chester on December 7, 1682, but such is not the case. Upon close investigation, we find that at New Castle he simply made a speech to the old Magistrates, in which he explained to them his object in coming to America, and the nature of the government agreed upon in England, between the proprietary and others concerned in the first settlement. He renewed the commissions of the Magistrates and received from them pledges of fidelity. At Chester he summoned all the Justices and some of the inhabitants of the territory, requesting them to meet him at New Castle on November 2, where he intended to hold court. At the appointed time the assembly met, where Penn himself presided as Governor. In his speech he stated that he called this court chiefly "to settle their lands and possessions." * * * and "finally, as for want of an assembly, there were not yet sufficient laws provided for the country." He directed them to follow the laws of his royal highness, provided for the province of New York, so far as they were consistent with the laws of England. He assured them that they should enjoy equal privileges and should in time be governed by such laws as they themselves, by their representatives, should consent to, for which purpose he would call an assembly as soon as convenient. This assembly of Representatives was not held until April 2d. (March, old style) 1683, in Philadelphia, where, with Thomas Wynne as Speaker and Governor Penn present in council, the "Great Law" of this Commonwealth was framed—proclaiming equality to be the fundamental principle of this great nation.

This TABLEAU REPRESENTS one of the primitive colonial structures, in which this meeting was held, designed by Penn, and called the "Blue Anchor," formed of rafters of wood, the interstices being filled with brick, brought from England. In a forum is seated the Governor, above the assembly; then at another desk Mr. Thomas Wynne, the speaker—in the middle the two secretaries: Philip T. Lehmann, *Sec'y to the Gov.*; Richard Ingelo, *Clerk of the Council*. Then, seated in chairs facing the Governor and Speaker, come Wm. Markham, Thos. Holme, John Mall, Wm. Clarke, Wm. Haig, Wm. Biles, Francis Whitewell, John Simcock, and others.

Who can look upon this Tableau without a thrill of joy? It recalls to our mind the foundation stone of our government—the keynote of our independence.

Tableau IV.

Discussing the Boundary. Penn and Lord Baltimore.

Wm. Markham had, before the arrival of Penn, many interviews with Lord Baltimore as to the Boundary. While not successful, he conducted the negotiations in such a manner as to leave a high impression of his capacity and the justice of his claims.

The quarrel with Lord Baltimore threatened years of angry and expensive litigation. The irreconcilable views as to the nature and scope of government came in to embitter the more private disputes as to the rights of property. Conference after conference was held without result, each party appealing to his friends at Court, in England. The King took part with Penn, and personally interested himself about the adjustment of the boundaries, which it took a long time to settle. Penn after his arrival, had prorogued the Assembly, and paid visits to the neighboring seats of Government. At West river, Lord Baltimore came forth to meet him with a great retinue of the chief persons in the province—Colonel Failler offered the hospitalities of his mansion to the illustrious visitors. Here they held a long and spirited conference, but found it impossible to adjust their differences. They met again at New Castle, in May, 1681.

The TABLEAU REPRESENTS this meeting in the city house of Col. Failler; a massive stone structure, with heavy columns and oaked dining hall. Seated at the table are William Penn, Lord Baltimore, Mr. Markham, Col. Failler, Holme, Pearson, and gentlemen of Baltimore's retinue. This interview ended the discussion which had occupied months of diplomacy and negotiations and settled the boundary with satisfaction to all parties.

Information

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE SHOW THAT OUR IMPORTATIONS ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THOSE OF ANY OTHER MERCHANT TAILORING FIRM IN THE CITY.

THIS PROVES THAT WE ARE A PROGRESSIVE HOUSE, AND THAT WE PRESENT SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AS FOLLOWS:

1st.—The largeness of our sales insures a fresh, attractive and abundant Stock. Buyers need not go to a dozen places for what they want, but come direct to us. For, in addition to our large Philadelphia assortment we have full samples of our New York Stock, thus doubling the variety and chances.

2d.—Our Principal, dividing his time between Philadelphia and New York, personally supervises and directs the style of cutting and the mechanical perfection of the work. This insures to Philadelphia the latest New York information and styles, combined with all our local tastes and preferences.

3d.—Our purchases are large and for cash.—Our Importations direct from first hands.—Our profits close and prices low.—We believe in large sales at sensible figures, rather than in an exclusive trade with excessive profits.

WE INVITE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ABOVE POINTS, CONFIDENT THAT YOU WILL BE SATISFIED WITH THEM, AND EMBRACE THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Measures registered for future orders.

New York Store, 245 BROADWAY.

E. O. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
908 WALNUT STREET.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS AND NOVELTIES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR DECORATION.

THOS. THOMPSON, SONS & Co.,

1430 and 1432 Chestnut Street, - - 240 S. Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES

—AND—

LIGHT WAGONS.

THE STANDARD FOR

STYLE,

DURABILITY,

ELEGANCE.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

1007, 1009 and 1011 Chestnut Street.

Manufactory, Thirteenth and Parrish Sts.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

1122 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

10 BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW YORK,

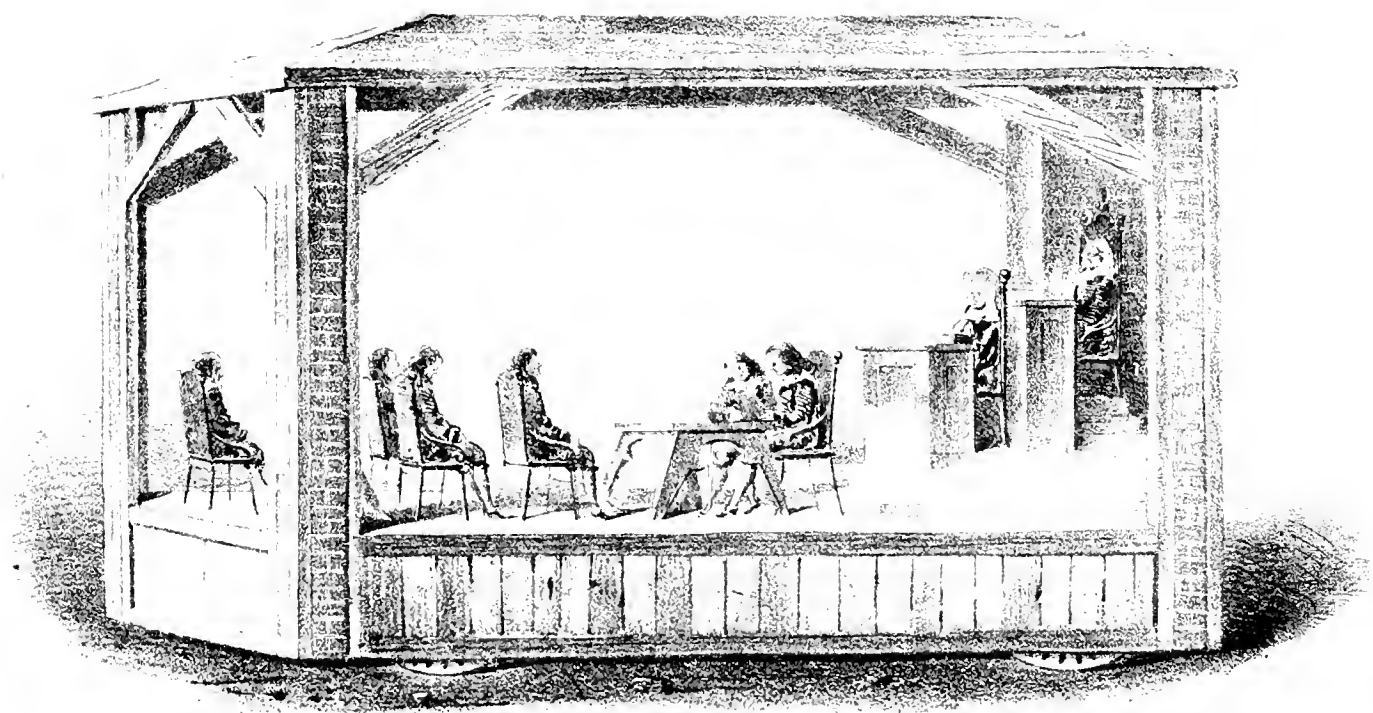
(INCORPORATED IN THE YEAR 1824.)

Is the Grand Depot for Sunday-School, Family and Parish Libraries Practical Aids for Sunday-School Workers, Books of Instruction for Scholars, Records, Bibles and Library Requisites, Hymn and Music Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals, Reward Books, Picture Stories, Prizes and all Sunday School Supplies.

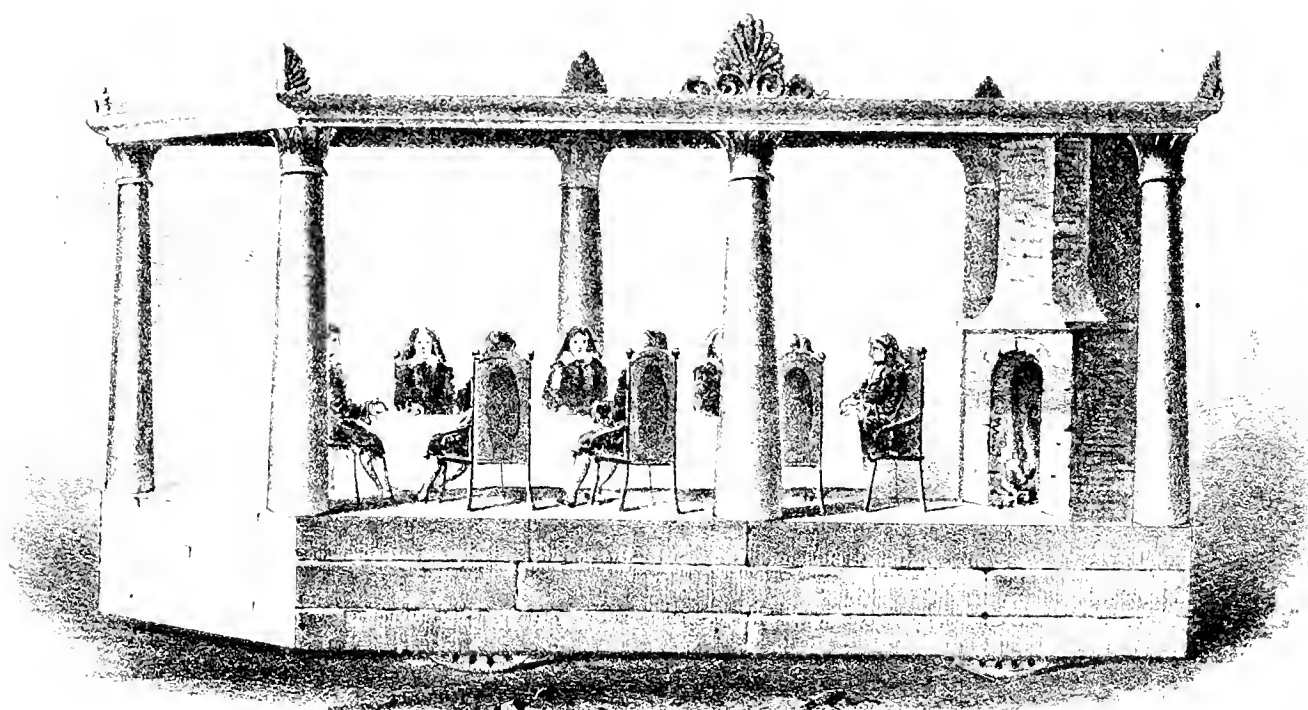
READ this and THINK what it means! ASK yourself whether you have had any share in contributing to the results.

In the year 1824 The American Sunday-School Union began its work. For the fifty-eight years since, its missionaries have been constantly traveling, following the boys and girls of America into the North, the South, and the far West, wherever their fathers and mothers have gone. It has sent out books and papers which have been the silent messengers of untold blessing. The work which it has done cannot be estimated by figures. Yet, it has started 71,775 schools, with 456,120 teachers and 3,038,605 scholars. During all these years it has helped to sustain these schools whenever assistance was needed, and it has granted aid in 111,045 other cases, containing 5,901,470 scholars. It has spent, in its missionary work, \$7,725,041 35, which has been gladly given by boys and girls, and men and women, who had the money, and best of all, the heart, to give, and by Sunday-school and Church mission bands. It has given out, by sales and grants, books, papers, etc., to the value of \$7,500,000. Isn't it a noble work? Will you not help it along by your sympathy and your money?

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.



No. 3. Forming the Law.



No. 4. Discussing the Boundary. Penn and Lord Baltimore.

Tableau V.

Penn's Treaty with the Indians

THIS TABLEAU REPRESENTS, as near as can be portrayed in a moving picture, the scene, "on the Banks of the Delaware in the suburbs of the then rising City of Philadelphia," of a fine natural amphitheatre, used from time immemorial, as a place of meeting for the native tribes. The name Sakimaking, has a royal signification, meaning the locality of kings. At this spot stood one of those glorious elms, which was already about one hundred and fifty-five years old. Under its spreading branches, friendly nations had been wont to meet to arrange differences, and to smoke the calumet of peace, long before the pale face had landed on these shores. "With the tact which ever distinguished him, Markham had appointed this locality for his first conference with the Indians. The Land Commissioners wisely followed his example, and when Penn proposed his solemn conference, he named Sakimaking, for its locality.

Here stood the gigantic Elm which was to become immortal from that day forward, and there lay the verdant council chambers, formed by nature. In the centre stood William Penn, in costume undistinguished from the surrounding group, save by a silken sash. His costume was simple, but not pedantic or ungainly, his hat of cavalier shape (without the feather), from beneath which, escaped the curls of a new peruke. At his right stands Capt. Markham, on his left Pearson, and near his person, but a little backward, some of his most attached adherents.

The Indians are in their old forest costumes, with bright feathers, and bodies painted in the most gorgeous manner. Tamiment, Chief Sachem or King, is in advance of the others. He wears a chaplet on his head—into which is twisted a small horn. The venerable chief is seated on the ground, with the other Sachems on his right and left. This striking and picturesque Tableau brings before us a real picture of two hundred years ago; one which will carry its strong moral lessons forward to the unending years of eternity.

Tableau VI.

Boquet Expedition — Battle of Bushy Run—1763.

The friendly relations incorporated by Penn in Eastern Pennsylvania were not maintained by the later settlers of the interior. A different policy later caused open warfare, partly through treachery of the Indians, caused by a want of proper treatment from the whites, and partly by the encroachment on their rights of territory from the natural progress of civilization. The struggles were long, severe and very trying. Step by step the Indians were forced west, until the Battle of Bushy Run.

The army under Col. Boquet had been marching through the beautiful valley of the Cumberland, there laying buried in foliage, except the rocks which crowned the mountains.

The main ridge of the Alleghenies, like a mighty wall of green, rose up before them. They pursued their zigzag march up and over the woody heights, under a sweltering July sun; they afterward descended into a country less rugged, but with a dense forest and increasing in other dangers. The tired soldiers were pressing forward, when suddenly the report of a rifle from the front sent a thrill along the ranks. Soon the whole forest was alive with the whooping, yelling savages, and an active engagement was imminent. The fight lasted until night, and the troops encamped upon a hill where the fight took place. The next day, the fight being renewed with greater fierceness, Col. Boquet ordered two companies to fall back. The Indians, taking this for a retreat, leaped up and rushed pell mell on all sides into the opening made, when the two companies named, under a cover of the bush, made a detour and poured a terrific fire into the savages from the rear; the other troops rushed upon them, and after a deadly encounter, routed them. The loss of the savages was very heavy and they retired, and Col. Boquet had relieved Fort Pitt and virtually ended the war.

*THIS TABLEAU REPRESENTS vividly the engagement described above, in the dense forest on the banks of Bushy Run.

CORNELIUS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

ARTISTIC GAS FIXTURES,
UNIQUE METAL WORK,
FINE PORCELAIN AND BRONZE LAMPS.

All the Latest Foreign Novelties in Choice

SHADES, DECORATIONS, &c.
1332 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE U. S. MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHAS. E. CORNELIUS,
A. G. HETHERINGTON.PIERCE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS,
NEW RECORD BUILDING,

No. 919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A college teaching technical knowledge qualifying for business engagements. Possessing all the facilities and having established its character, it is now prepared to give its classes full instruction for commercial and general business vocations.

THOMAS MAY PIERCE, M. A.,

(Expert Accountant.)

PRINCIPAL.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION embraces Accountantship, Bookkeeping, Banking, Mercantile Law, Commercial Correspondence and Calculations, Business Practice, Customs and Forms, and Penmanship. Such a course is as necessary a preparation for mercantile pursuits as the medical and law college courses are for the practice of medicine and law.

THE FACULTY consists of a large corps of capable, experienced and successful professors. Five teach Bookkeeping. Two penmen, one an author, teach Handwriting. A practicing lawyer teaches Mercantile Law. A graduate in science, who is a mathematical author, is Principal of the Academical Department.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION awarded but two diplomas and medals to colleges of business; one was awarded to Pierce College.

THE FEE FOR TUITION and charges for stationery compare favorably with those of any other college of equal standing.

Seven hundred and thirty students were in attendance during the Session of 1884-2.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the business morals of students.

BUSINESS MEN AND MERCHANTS secure competent and reliable young men at Pierce College.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION; College session from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Afternoon school from 3 to 5. Night school from 7 to 9.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., all the year, during vacation the same as when college is in session. From September to April, also from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.

All persons interested in TECHNICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION are cordially invited to visit Pierce College. The College Office will be found on the second floor, near the elevator.

ELECTRIC LIGHT for the Night School, a passenger elevator for students as well as visitors; heating by steam, spacious lavatories, toilets for ladies, closed closets for students' clothing, stationery cases at the desk used by the student of either Afternoon or Night School—are a few of the many conveniences of the new location.

For Circular and Commencement proceedings call or write to

REV. JOHN THOMPSON, Dean,

NEW RECORD BUILDING,

919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1829

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

1882

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - \$400,000 00 ASSETS, - - \$3,163,729 27

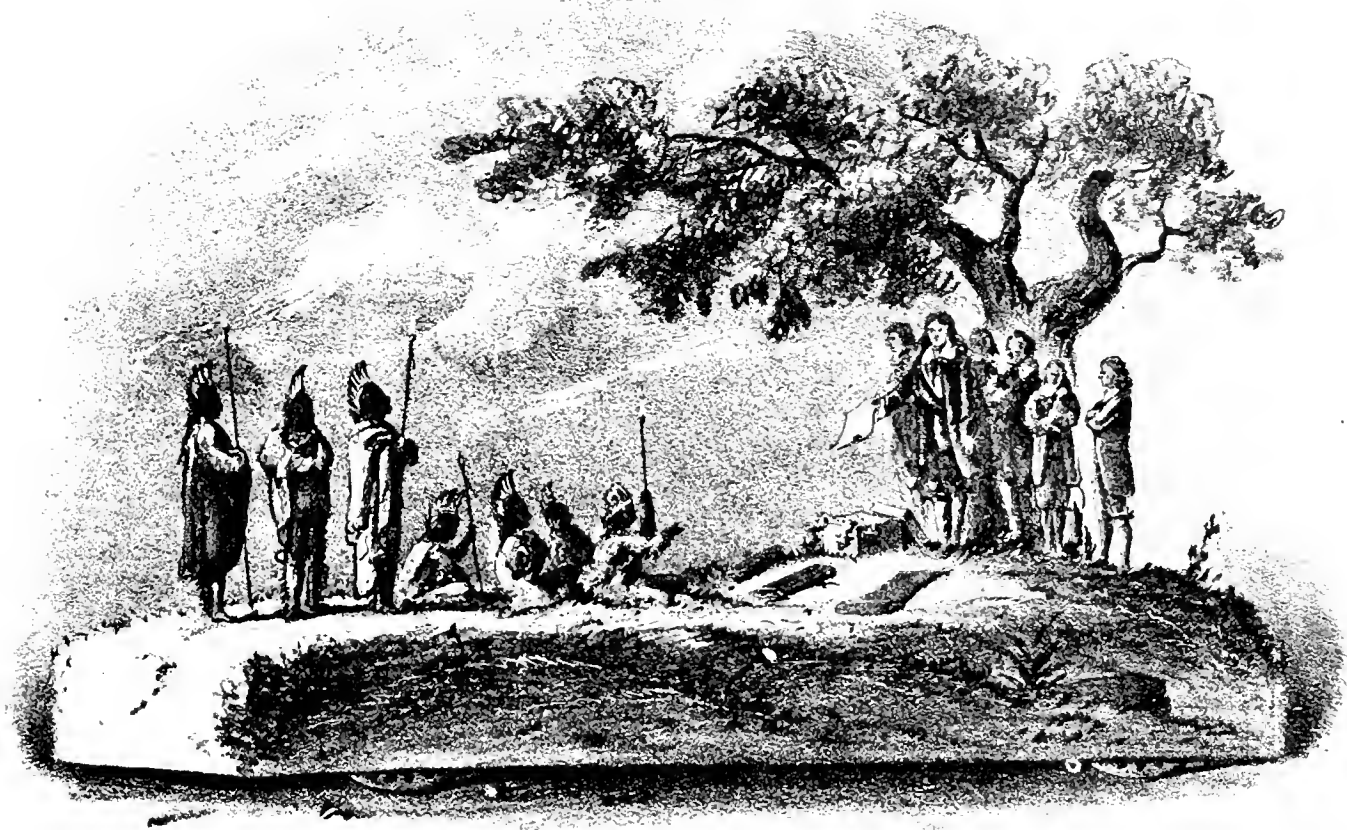
OFFICERS:

JAS. W. McALLISTER, President.
LENA T. CRESSON, Secretary.FRANCIS P. STEEL, Vice-President.
SAMUEL W. KAY, Assistant Secretary.

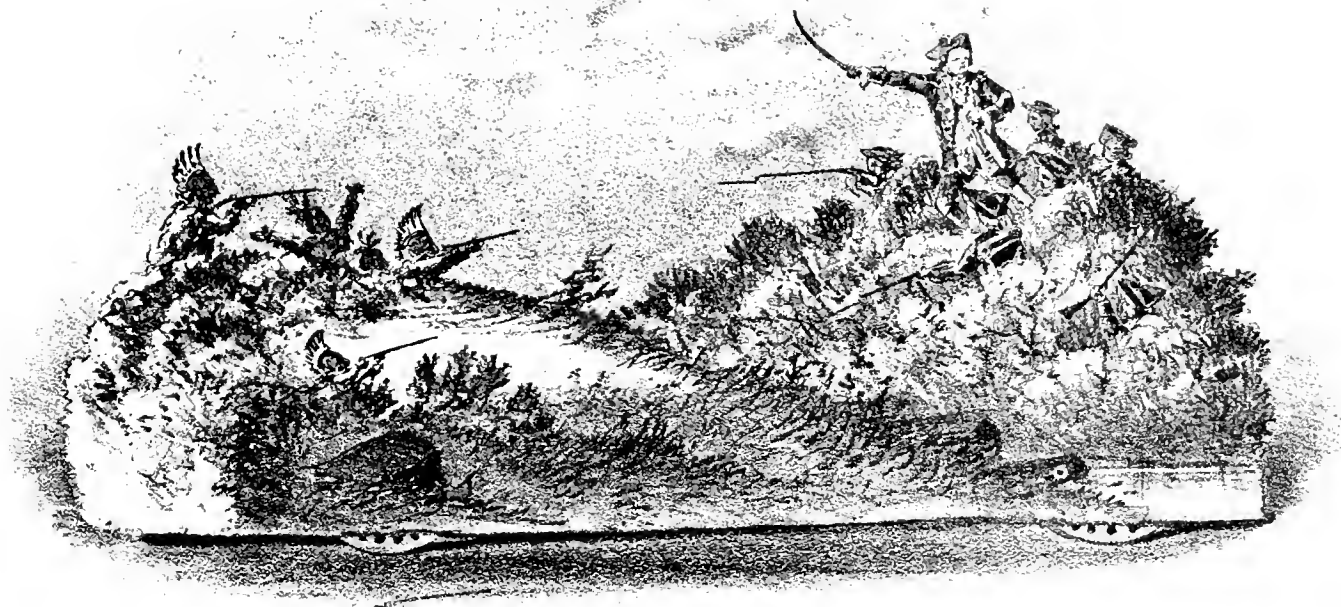
DIRECTORS:

JAS. W. McALLISTER,
ALFRED G. BAKER,
ISAAC LEA,ALFRED FITLER,
WILLIAM S. GRANT,
THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE A. HEYL.GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
FRANCIS P. STEEL,
THOMPSON DERR,

421 WALNUT STREET.



No. 5. Penn's Treaty with the Indians.



No. 6. Bouquet Expedition. Battle of Bushy Run, 1763.

Tableau VII.

Germantown—Chew's House Fight.

The next Tableau brings us nearer to the scenes of conflict with the mother country—and back again to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. At the battle of Germantown the principle feature seems to have been the attack on Chew's House, where Musgrave took refuge with several companies of his command.

The scene of the conflict is thus graphically described—"The morning was very dark; a thick fog, rendered more dense by the smoke of the cannon and musketry, obscured everything, and it was impossible for the soldiers, marching over ground broken by roads and houses, to see clearly what was before them, as they advanced upon the two sides of the town. When the reserves arrived on the top of the hill at the entrance of the town, they found that Col. Musgrave, with six companies of the 10th. Regiment, had boldly thrown himself into Chew's house, barred the doors and windows, and prepared for a vigorous defence. The first knowledge that the Continental troops had of Chew's house, says Colonel Pickering, was "the whizzing of musket balls across the road, before, behind and above us." Fruitless attacks were then made by artillery and infantry to dislodge them. The generals feared to leave this important obstacle in their rear, and by the advice of General Knox, a flag of truce was sent by Lieutenant Colonel Smith, a gallant Virginia officer who volunteered his services. He had hardly crossed the lawn in front of the house, when a rifle shot stretched him upon the ground. Another general attack was then made by infantry and artillery, under General Maxwell, and an ineffectual siege begun. The tide of battle soon changed, and upon the retreat of the American troops the enemy still held the position of Chew's House.

THE TABLEAU SHOWS Chew's house, a fine stone mansion standing several rods from the street, with a lawn in front, over which the Continental troops, led by General Maxwell, are advancing under the galling fire of the English, through every window in the house. With this another picture passes away to give room to one of the most thrilling scenes connected with the War of Independence.

Tableau VIII.

The Approach to Valley Forge.

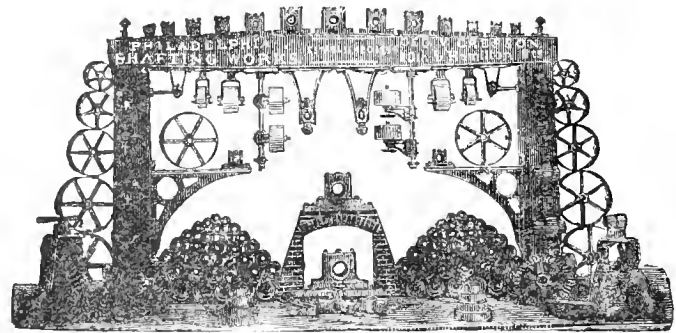
Washington chose Valley Forge as a place for a winter encampment, because it was remote from dangers of hunger, and of sudden attacks from the enemy. At the same time he might more easily, protect the Congress at York, and his stores at Reading. The trying journey from Whitemarsh to Valley Forge, in the bleak month of December, has no equal in the annals of our struggle for Independence. It was over hard frozen ground and through snow, barefooted, leaving blood spots on the white carpet trodden by their lacerated feet.

THE SCENE THIS TABLEAU ILLUSTRATES is thus vividly described by Henry Armit Brown:

"The wind is cold and piercing on the Gulf Road, and the snow-flakes have begun to fall. Who is this that toils up yonder hill, his footsteps stained with blood? His breeches not enough to cover his nakedness. His comrade is no better off, nor he who follows, for both are barefoot, and the ruts of the rough country road are deep and frozen hard. A dozen are in sight, and there are more to come. See them as they mount the hill that slopes eastward to the Great valley, hidden from sight by the dense cloud of falling snow-flakes.

Yonder a horseman, with sad but stern and determined countenance, whose presence nerves and encourages this frozen, struggling band, seeking their refuge to plod on—is this an army? are these soldiers that huddle together and bow their heads as they face the biting wind? In yonder forest they must find their shelter; perils shall assault them, trials that rarely have failed to break the fortitude of man await them, hunger and disease will beset them, famine stand guard with them at night, frost shall lock their camp in icy fetters—but all in vain—danger shall not frighten, nor temptation have power to seduce them, doubt shall not shake their love of country nor suffering overcome their fortitude. The powers of evil shall not prevail against them, for they are the Continental Army, and these the hills of Valley Forge."

PHILA. SHAFTING WORKS, GEO. V. CRESSON, 18th and Hamilton Sts., Philadelphia



EVERY APPURTENANCE

USED IN THE

TRANSMISSION

OF

STEAM-POWER

MANUFACTURED

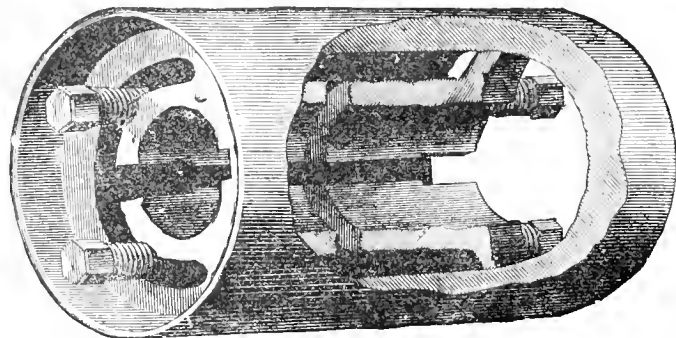
THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

FINISHED WORK

ALWAYS

AT THESE WORKS. ON HAND.

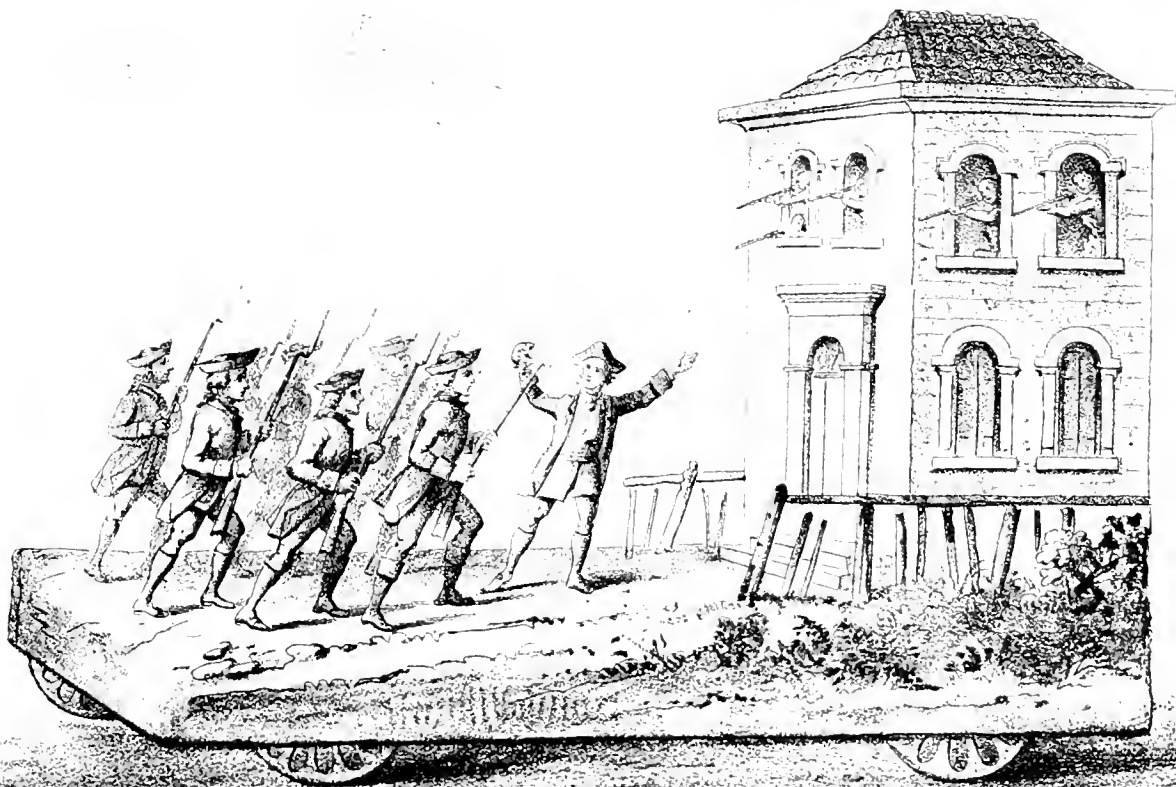
FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY.U. S. CENTENNIAL,
1876.PAIR'S EXPOSITION,
1876.

PATENT INTERNAL CLAMP COUPLING FOR SHAFTING.

Most easily applied and removed, and has a much stronger grip on Shaft than any Coupling yet invented.

In use by all FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

MANY THOUSANDS IN PRACTICAL USE.



No. 7.

Germantown—Chew's House Fight.



No. 8.

Valley Forge.

Tableau IX

Last Delivery of Beaver Skins.

According to the Charter given to Penn, the grant was "not in capite" but in "free and common socage, by fealty only," yielding and paying to the king two beaver skins annually, to be delivered at the Castle of Windsor.

This TABLEAU REPRESENTS the Guard Chamber in Windsor Castle where the delivery was made. This act was the last acknowledgement of fealty on the part of the Proprietary to the mother country; it took place on January 1st, 1780. The beaver skins were delivered by William Tyrroil, acting for the proprietors, to William Jarman acting for William Phillips, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of Windsor Castle, and in the presence of Thos. Boardman as witness. The receipts are now in the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in this city, and are a valuable relic connected with the early history of our State. They become particularly valuable, as the final or last payment and seemingly as the last act of allegiance to the king.

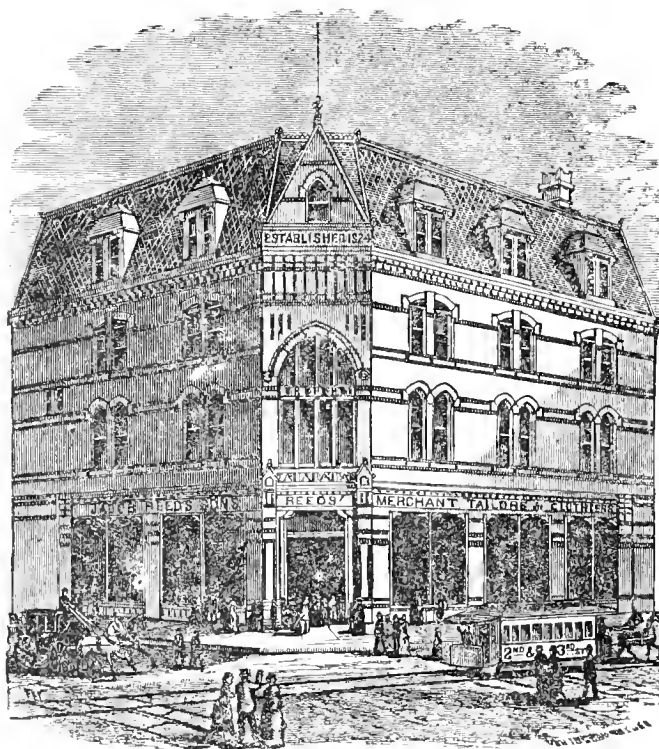
Tableau X

Pennsylvania—A Re-united Country.

This Tableau, the last of this division is made to illustrate a new and different era, from that just pictured in those preceding it. They illustrated actual events in the early settlement of the State, and its struggles through the war of Independence. This tableau is typical of the results of those struggles and claims for our city and State that position, in the History of this Nation, to which it is so justly entitled. The first provincial assembly which framed and proclaimed the *Great Law* of civil and religious liberty, inaugurated by the great Penn, is followed by the struggles in her infancy for existence. The State in her youth is then shown, fighting manfully for her freedom, and her severance from the yoke of the Mother Country, and boldly aiding in the formation and proclamation of the Declaration of Independence by the first Continental Congress, within the walls of the edifice sacred and dear to every American. Thus sounding the key-note of our freedom and liberty, she may well be called the Keystone State. She has now become great and prosperous; her mines, her manufactories, her schools, and her printing establishments, entitle her to this TABLEAU REPRESENTING the Goddess of Liberty on a Keystone in the centre of the car. On the Keystone is emblazoned the Coat of Arms of the State; immediately in front and near its base is a negro, with broken shackles, denoting his freedom. Surrounding the pedestal, and on a raised platform, are allegorical figures of the Miner, School Teacher, Artisan and Printer, and on the main body of the car seated on keystones are also allegorical figures, symbolizing all sections of the Reunited Country. The North is on the front; the South on the rear; the East on the right; and the West on the left. Surrounding each figure are the mineral, agricultural and other productions of the respective sections. This Tableau is a fitting end to the stirring and vivid tableaux preceding it, and a beautiful introduction to the grand and spectacular ones to follow.

Merchant Tailoring a Specialty.

EXCELLENT CUTTERS.



MILITARY, BAND AND COLLEGE UNIFORMS.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING, MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S.

OUR OWN GOOD PHILADELPHIA MAKE

MATERIAL, STYLE AND FIT UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
PRICES GUARANTEED LOW.

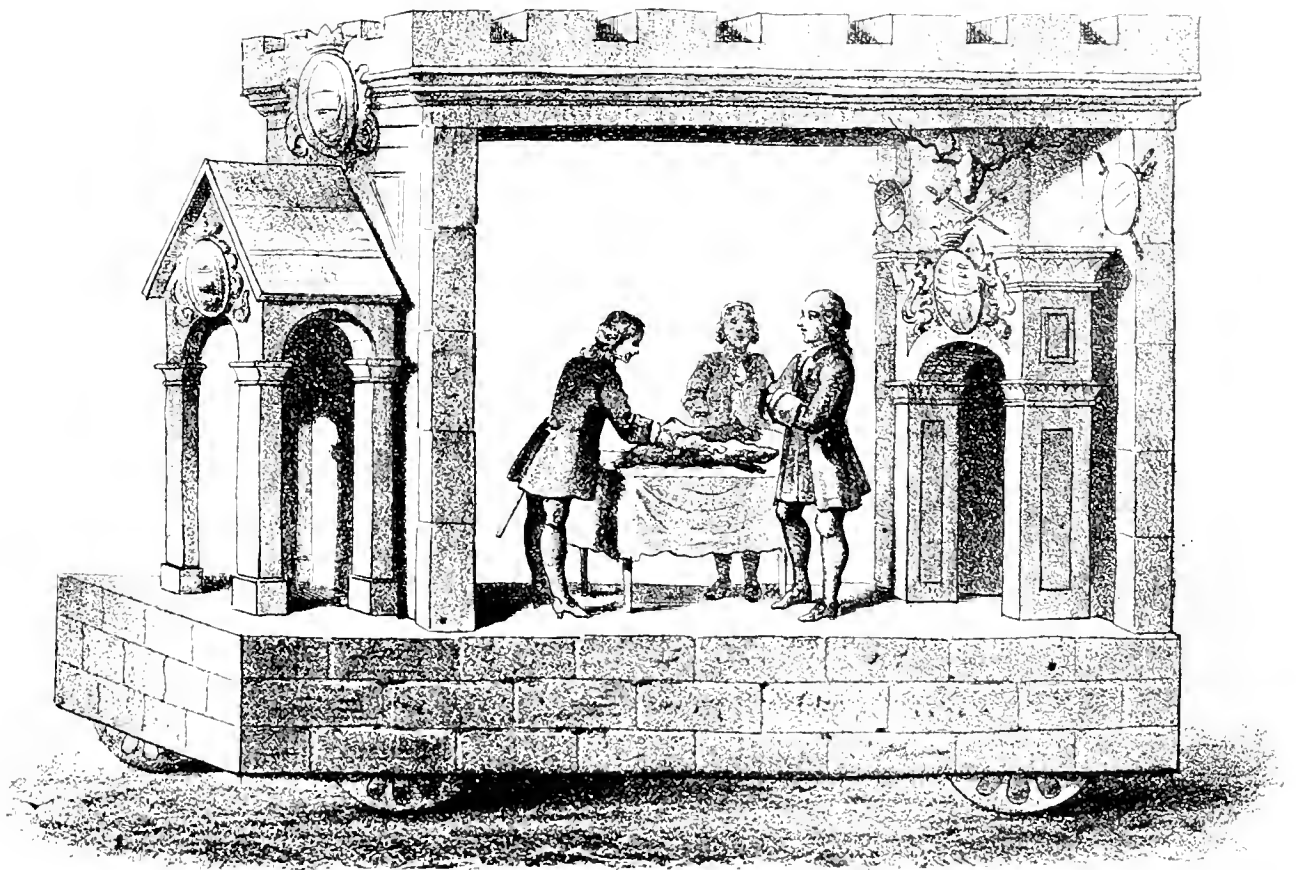
OUR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES (Original with us).

One Price, Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
EAST END CLOTHIERS,

SECOND AND SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

SIGN OF THE GOLD TELEGRAPH POLE.



No. 9. *Last Delivery of Beaver Skins.*



No. 10. *Pennsylvania—Re-united Country.*

Tableau XI

Represents Cupid riding on a Peacock, into which bird Juno changed her hundred-eyed herdsman Argus, after he had been killed by Mercury for concealing to from Jove. The rosy Boy-God is armed with the same bow and arrow with which he wounded Apollo, when the latter, after having slain the huge Serpent Python, asks by what right he, a mere boy, carries so manly a weapon as a bow. Flowers spring up to greet the God of Love as he approaches, bending their slender stems in loving obeisance and welcome, as if to emphasise their allegiance to the Power who has invested them with so large a portion of their importance and significance. The Peacock bears himself as if proud of his burden, while his glorious colors appear to justify the fable of his derivation.

"So waned at once

The light which filled so many eyes: one night closed all the hundred. But Saturnia's care later renewed their fires, and bade them shine. Gem-like, amid the Peacock's radiant plumes.

Penn's Plan for a General European Union.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS THE PRESENT AND FUTURE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Beati Pacifici. Cedant Armis Toga.

[In the latter part of the year 1693-4, while the war was raging on the continent of Europe, William Penn published a plan in which he sought to show, in the discussion of ten sections, "the desirableness of peace and the truest means of it," at the time and for the future. It consisted of a scheme for a general alliance or compact among the different states of Europe, whereby they should agree to constitute a "General Diet" or Congress of nations, wherein each should be represented by deputies, and all differences should be settled on equitable terms, and without recourse to arms.] *Contributions to Am. Hist.*, p. 265.

Tableau XII.

Division of Illustrious Women.

Represents Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, the first female sovereign of whom we have any historical record, and whose name inevitably recalls the remotest historical period. Seated in a war chariot, with a golden helmet on her brow, clothed in royal robes, and proudly swaying her sceptre as an emblem at once of her sovereignty and her conquests, appropriately indicating her ambitious temperament and warlike character. Semiramis captivated the heart of Ninus, the Assyrian King, and after his death ruled over his dominions, adding to them by the subjugation of the Medes, Persians, Libyans and Ethiopians. She founded the immense city of Babylon, adorning it with the most stupendous public works, temples, bridges, hanging gardens, etc., etc. The background of the tableau is occupied by pillars sustaining an architrave adorned with hieroglyphics, and supporting a mass of tropical flowers representing the hanging gardens of Babylon.

R. & J. BECK,

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,

No. 1010 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Microscopes, Thermometers,
Field Glasses, Eye Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers.
Best Goods, Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.

OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully Put Up by Competent Workmen.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

UNEQUALLED
ASSORTMENT

Alfred Williams,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

GLOVES,

RELIABLE
WORKMANSHIP



For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children, in Every Variety.

LATEST
STYLES.

10 and 12 North Eighth St., Philadelphia.

Largest Retail Glove House in America.

LOWEST
PRICES.

GEO. C. NEWMAN,

806 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR MIRRORS,
OIL PAINTINGS,
STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
WATER COLORS, ETC.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.



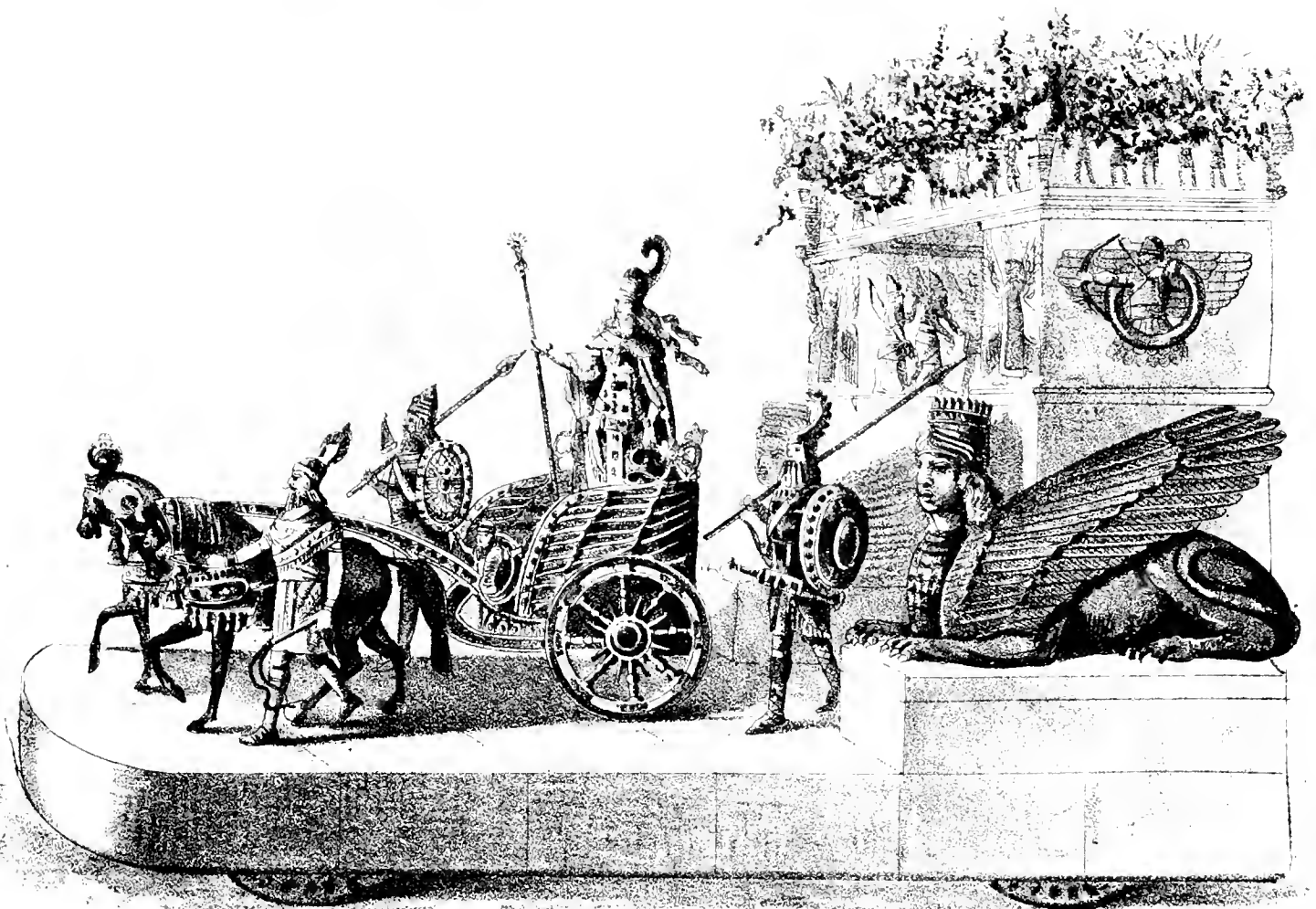
I have been running Sewing Machines for the last twenty-five years, until the bloom of youth has been well-nigh worn from my once rosy and dimpled cheeks, and the luster of my eye dimmed by the toil and worry with those old women-killers, and I tell you, my dear sisters, that if I had used the Improved Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, I'd be a young-looking and handsome woman to-day. It is sold on such easy terms that no one can afford to be without it. It is the best on earth.

Salesroom: 806 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



No. 11.

Peacock.



No. 12.

Semiramis.

Tableau XIII

Represents Zenobia, the Queen of Odenothus, Chief of the Tribes of the Syrian Desert and the centre of the brilliant court which adorned Palmyra in the days of its glory. She was evidently beautiful, intellectual and courageous, and was the constant companion of her husband both in the chase and in war. After the destruction of Palmyra by the Emperor Aurelian, Zenobia was loaded with chains and taken to Rome to grace her conqueror's triumphs. She appears in the pageant mounted on an elephant and gorgeously attired, her apparel glittering with jewels. A blue canopy overhangs her *Howdah* and the trappings of her elephant are of the gaudiest hues, as is the case also with the garb of the soldier by whom he is led.

An Abstract of a Letter from Deputy-Governour Merkhum of Pennsylvania to his wife. Upland the 7 December, 1681.

"It is a very fine Country, if it were not so overgrown with Woods, and very Healthy. Here people live to be about 100 years of age. Provisions of all sorts are indifferent plentiful; *Venison* especially. I have seen four *Bucks* bought for less than 5s., the *Indians* killing them only for their Skins, and if the Christians will not buy the Flesh, they will let it hang and rot on a Tree. In the Winter, there is a mighty plenty of *Wild Fowl* of all sorts; Partridges I am cloyed with, we catch them by *hundreds* at a time. In the fall of the Leaf, or after Harvest, here are abundance of wild Turkeys, which are mighty easy to be Shot; Duck, Mallard, Geese and Swans in abundance, wild; Fish are in great plenty. In short, if a Country Life be liked by any, it might be here. That which is most scarce is Mutton and Beef, because you must kill it yourself, I mean of your own; and in the Summer it will not keep until you can eat it all, except in great Families. What Beef is killed is in *October*, or thereabouts, and Salted up for a whole year; last *October* I kill'd two very fat Bullocks."

Tableau XIV

Represents the proud Roman matron Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, the wife of Sempronius Gracchus, and the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, who subsequently became the Tribunes of the people and resisted the oppressions of the wealthy patrician class, at the ultimate cost of their lives. It is related that being requested by one of her patrician friends, who was boasting of her jewels, to be permitted to see the gems on which she prided herself, Cornelia pointed to her sons with the simple reply, "These are my jewels." Cornelia appears in the pageant in the simple dress of a Roman matron, seated at work near a table upon which stands a box of jewels. Her visitor is seated opposite in rich attire, and has just asked to see the gems of which she is proudest, and Cornelia is pointing to her two sons, who stand before her, dressed in the *toga praetexta* and holding in their hands the scrolls significant of their future renown as popular orators.

A. G. CLEMMER & CO.'S MUSIC HALL,

1300 and 1302 CHESTNUT STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Pianos by Hallet & Davis Co.

Organs by Geo. Woods & Co.

Ivers & Pond CO.,
Geo. Woods & Co.,
New England Co.,
Calenberg & Vaupel,

Clough & Warren,
Taylor & Farley,
Miller & Co.,
Clemmer & Co.

Our Stock is the Finest, Variety the Largest,

Prices the Most Moderate, Terms the Most Satisfactory.

Beautiful Organ at \$65.

A. G. CLEMMER & CO., 1300 and 1302 CHESTNUT St., Phila.



BATCHELOR BROTHERS

THE ONLY

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD RENOWNED



AND KEY-EAST

KEY-EAST CONCHA, BUMBLE
PICKWICK, BUSY BEE PECULIAR.
BRUNETTE HONEY CHOSEN FRIENDS.
YARA-IDEAL.

AND OTHER BRANDS OF

FINE CIGARS.



WHOLESALE DEPOT,

1231 CHESTNUT STREET,

BRANCH

N. W. Cor. 4th and Chestnut Sts.,

23 North Second Street,

(Opposite old Christ Church.)
PHILADELPHIA.



CROFT, WILBUR & CO.,

No. 1226 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Confectionery and Chocolate

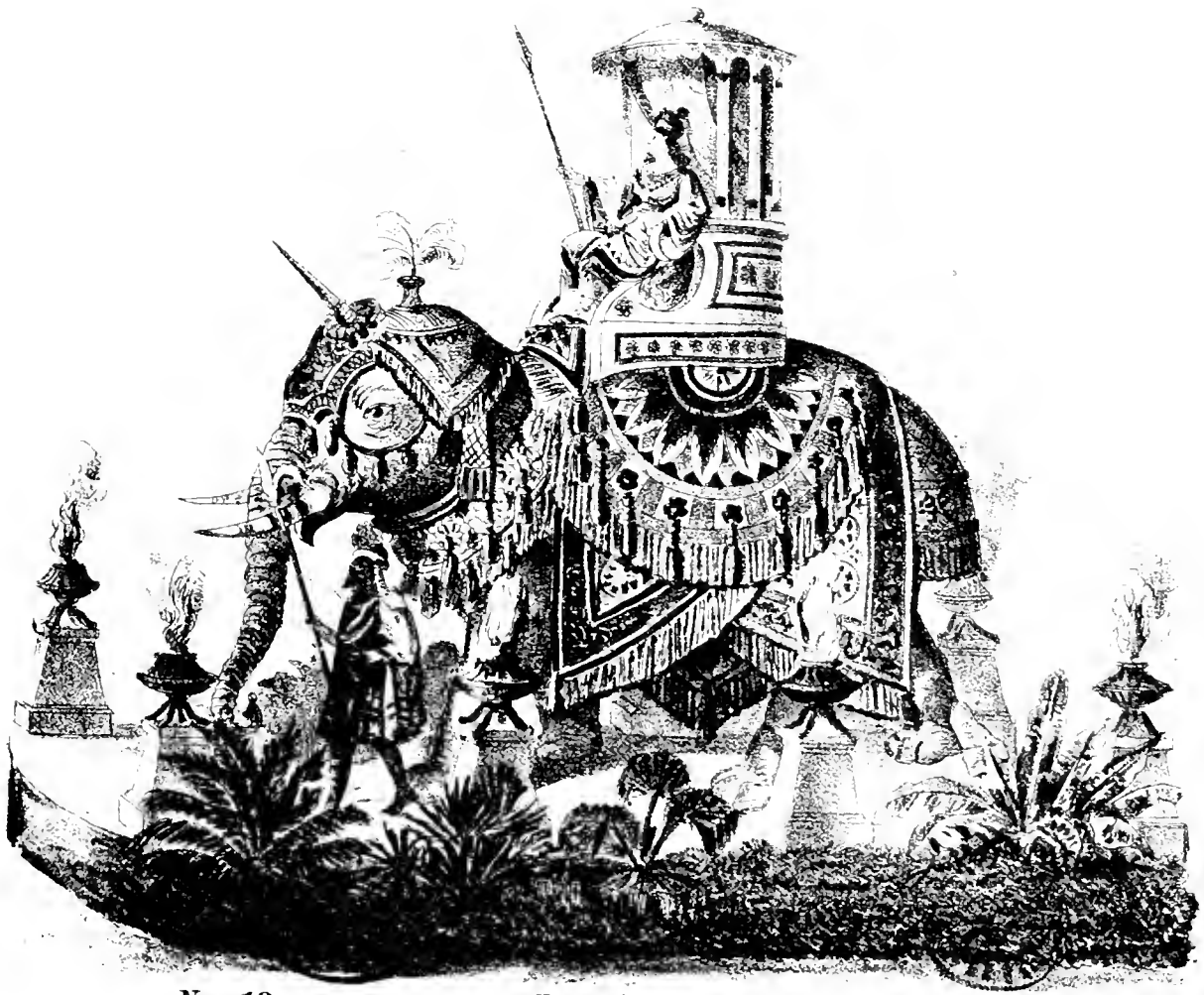
BY STEAM POWER.

SPECIALTIES—Japanese Coconut Imperial, Almonds, Gum Work, Hard and Soft Lozenges, Cream Bonbons, Chocolate Cream Drops and a large variety of Penny Goods. Also, Confectioners Supplies.

Chocolate and Cocoa in their Various Forms for Confectioners and Grocers.

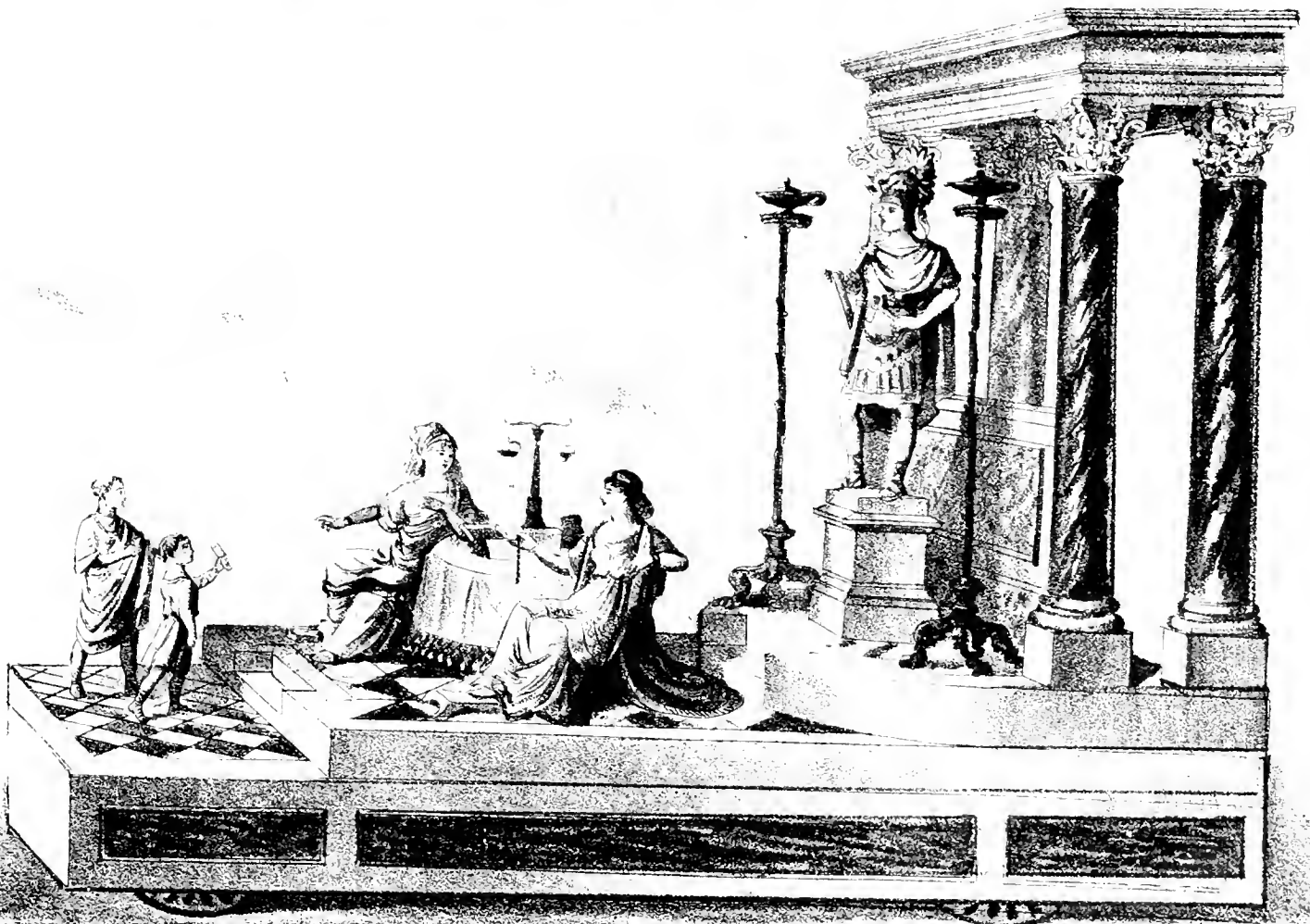
SPECIALTIES—Chocolate Liquor (Guaquil, Caracas and Maracabo); Superior Sweet (16, 32 and 48 sticks to lb.); Pure Family Chocolate (3½ lb. cakes); Chocolate Segars and Tablets and Sweet Liquid Chocolate for making a cup of delicious chocolate without boiling; Peerless Cream Chocolate in 1, lb. boxes.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.



No. 13.

Zenobia.



No. 14.

Cornelia.

Tableau XV

Represents Sappho, the victim of the passion she so divinely sung. She appears in a Grecian chariot, the sides of which shine like burnished gold and drawn by milk-white steeds. Her robes are blue and white, her head is adorned with the laurel crown and in her hand she bears a lyre. Beside the chariot walks Phaon, the young Grecian warrior whom she hopelessly loved and leaped into the sea from the Leucadian Cape in consequence; and at the head of the horses there is a charioteer. Sappho was born in Mytilene in the Island of Lesbos, about 600 years B. C., and was deservedly famous for her amatory poems.

THE first Public Library in America—the present “Library Company of Philadelphia”—was founded by Benjamin Franklin, in 1731. In the same city were also established the first Medical School, in 1762; the first Academy of Fine Arts, in 1805, the first bank, the Bank of Pennsylvania, in 1780; the first Social Club, the Wistar Club, by Dr. Casper Wistar, in 1799, and the first Union Flag was unfurled on board the ship *Alfred*, at Philadelphia, in 1775.

THE discoverer of the usefulness of anthracite coal as fuel was a Pennsylvanian, Judge Fell of Wilkesbarre.

THE first Shot Tower in America was erected early in the present century by Thomas W. Sparks, in Philadelphia, and still stands in successful operation. The first producing oil well in the United States was bored in Pennsylvania, at Titusville, in 1859. It was a “thousand barrel” well. The first Bessemer steel rails made upon order in the United States were manufactured in Pennsylvania, at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, from ingots made at Harrisburg, in 1867. The first iron works in America were the Montour Iron Works, at Danville, Pa., opened in 1840.

Tableau XVI

Represents Cleopatra throned in the gorgeous barge in which she ascended the Cydnus to meet Marc Antony at Tarsus. Arrayed, not like Aphrodite, but in gorgeous vestments, sparkling with rare and costly jewels, she receives the homage of the Roman General, who has borne the summons from the conqueror of Brutus and Cassius, and now sits at her feet a willing captive to her matchless charms. Cup-bearers and other attendants stand about the pavilion, while in the bow of the barge there is a group of richly attired musicians, the whole forming a group which literally sparkles and glows with light and color.

“The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water; the poop was beaten gold;
Purple the sails, and so perfum'd, that
The winds were lovesick with them; the oars were silver,

Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As numerous of their strokes. For her own person,
It beggar'd all description. * * *
Her gentlewomen like the Nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes
And made their bends adorings; at the helm
A seeming mermaid steers; the silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That gayly frame the oar. From the barge
A strange, invisible perfume hits the scene
Of the adjacent wharves.”

CUSTER'S BON MARCHÉ, THE LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE.



Moissoueuse.

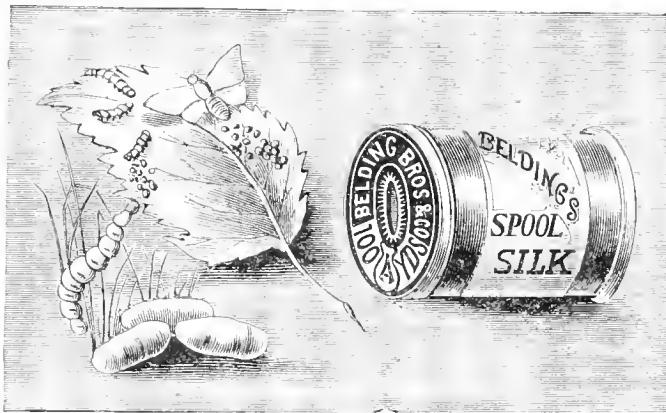


En Velours.

NOS. 39, 41 & 43 NORTH EIGHTH ST

BELDING BROS. & CO.,

UNEQUALED



SPOOL SILK,

FOR HAND OR MACHINE SEWING.

ASK FOR

BELDING BROS.' PURE THREAD KNITTING SILK,

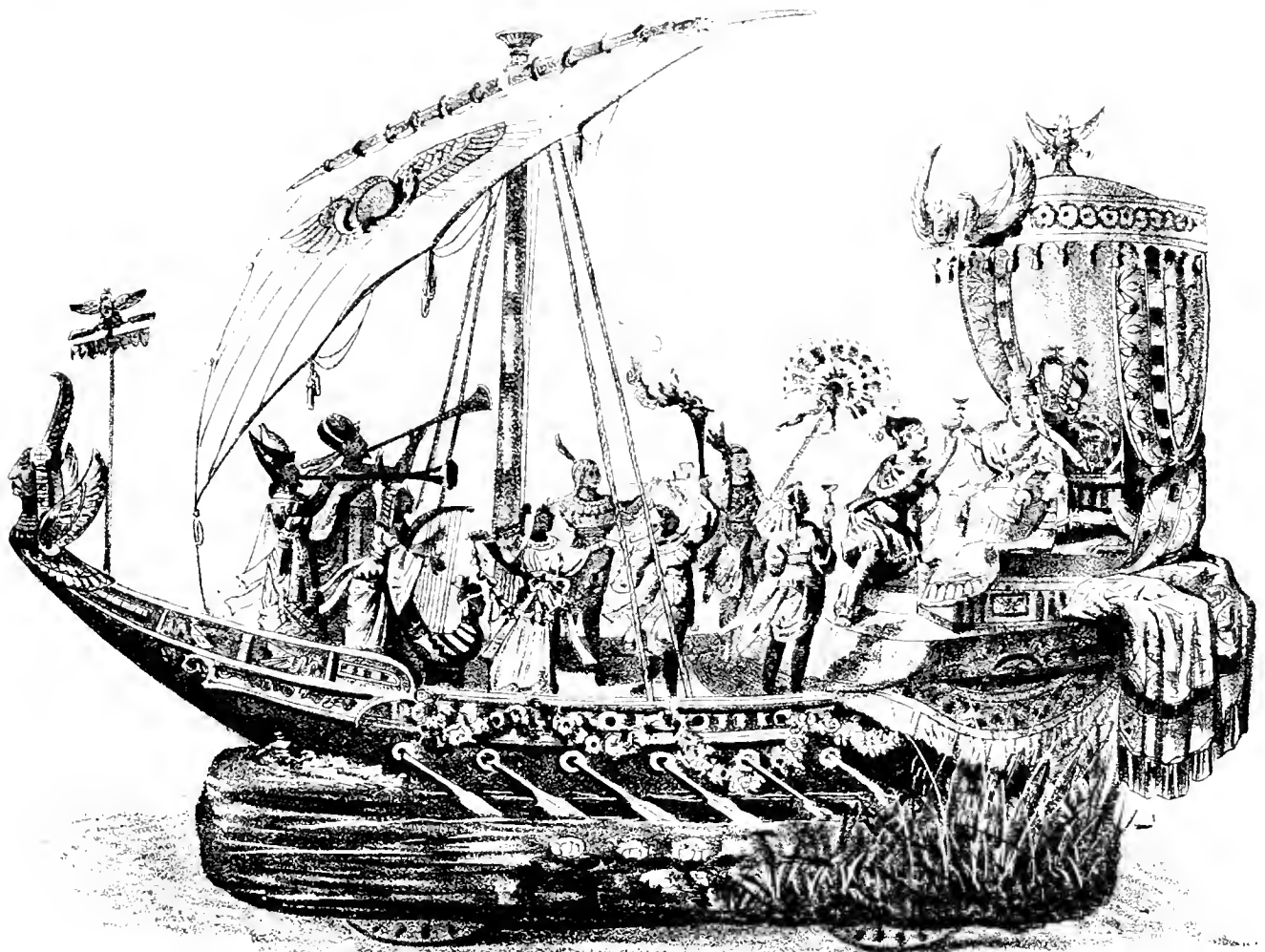
AND

KENSINGTON EMBROIDERY SILK ON CARDS.



No. 15.

Sappho.



No. 16.

Cleopatra.

Tableau XVII

Represents the haughty daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth, the maiden Queen of England, whose reign marks the most brilliant period in English history. Not even all the plots, rebellions and executions which defaced the famous "Elizabethan Age," can suffice to dim the lustre shed upon it by Drake and Raleigh, Essex and Leicester, Burleigh and Cromwell, Spencer and Sir Philip Sidney, Bacon and Shakespeare. In the picture before us she appears seated upon her throne surrounded with all the accompaniments and trappings of royalty, and attended by some of the most distinguished ornaments of her brilliant court. On one side stands her favorite, the courtly but treacherous Leicester, upon the other Lord High Treasurer Burleigh and his lady and attendants, while before her stands the inspired Shakespeare, reading one of his immortal dramas—possibly the very prophecy he puts in the mouth of Cranmer at her christening:

"This royal infant (heaven still more about her!)
Though in her cradle, yet now promises
Upon this land a thousand thousands blessings,
Which time shall bring to ripeness. She shall be
A pattern to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed: * * *
She shall be to the happiness of England,
An aged princess. Many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to crown it.
Would I had known no more! But she must die—
A most unspotted lily shall she pass
To the ground and all the world shall mourn her."

Tableau XVIII

Represents Joan of Arc, the heroic Maid of Orleans, who has perhaps been alternately more bepraised and belittled than any other woman in history. Born a peasant maiden, whose tender years were passed in tending her father's flocks, she became animated by an exalted patriotism, and conceived herself specially inspired and divinely commissioned to effect the deliverance of her country from its English conquerors. She succeeded in imparting some of her enthusiasm to the French King Charles, and his disheartened followers succeeded in raising the siege of Orleans, and led them to many subsequent victories. She was finally taken prisoner by the English, by whom she was condemned as a sorceress and burned at the stake at Rouen, on the 12th of May, 1431. In the pageant she appears mounted on a white charger, clad in gleaming mail, her hair streaming over her shoulders, her drawn sword in her right hand, and waving in the other the banner of the *flour de lys*.

"Divinest creature, bright Astrea's daughter,
How shall I honor thee for this success?
Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloomed and fruitful were the next,
France, triumph in thy glorious prophetess!
In memory of her when she is dead,
Her ashes, in an urn more precious
Than the rich jewel'd coffer of Darius,
Transported shall be at high festivals
Before the kings and queens of France,
No longer on Saint Dennis shall we cry,
But Joan la Pucelle shall be France's saint."

Stephen F. Whitman & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FINEST CHOCOLATE

AND

CONFECTIONS

IN THE UNITED STATES,

FOR WHOLESALE TRADE

AND

CHOICE PRESENTS.

S.W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Sts., Phila.

C. H. GARDEN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS & CAPS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURS,

STRAW & MILLINERY GOODS.

No. 606 & 608 Market St.,

Philadelphia.

"WE SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK."

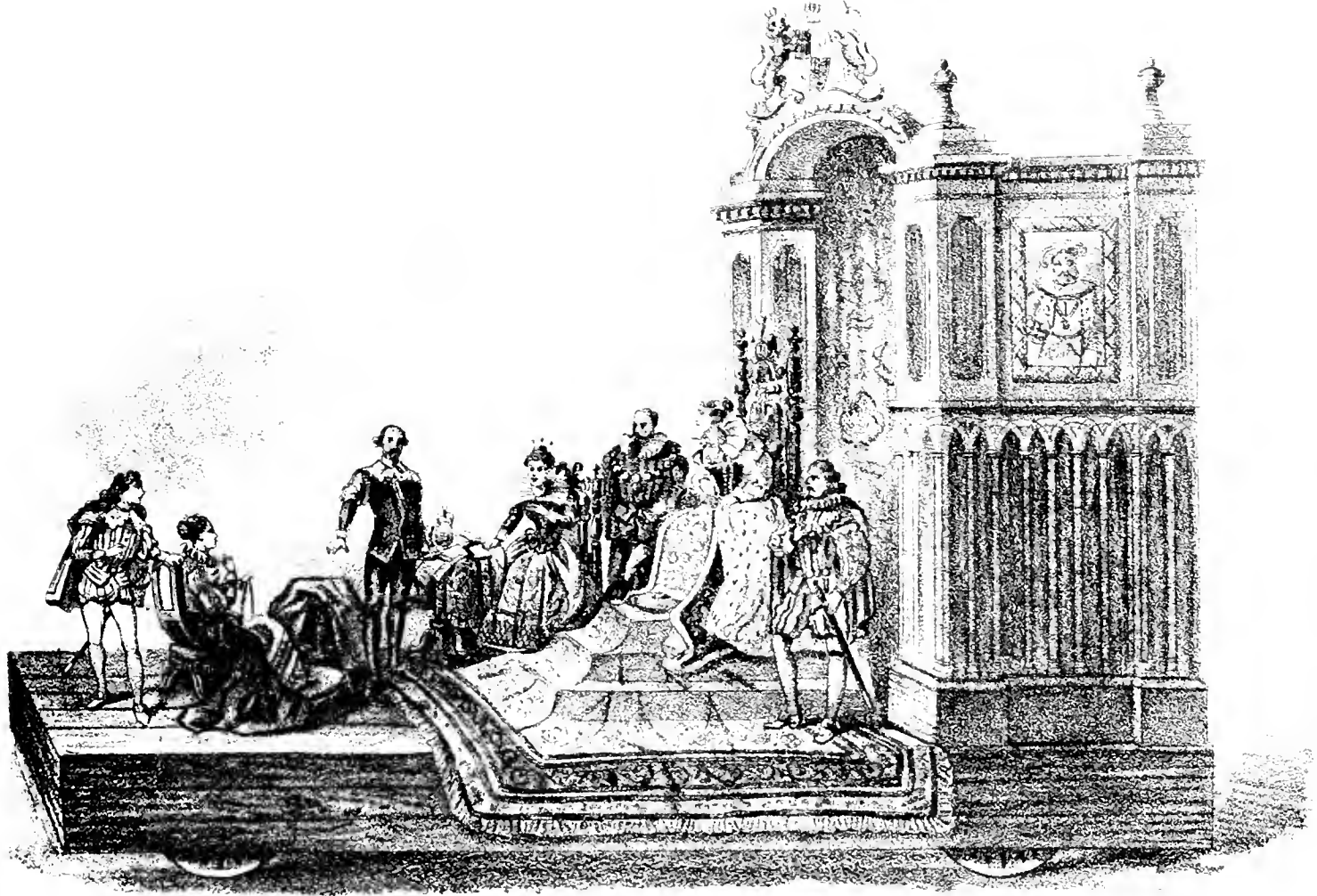
GEORGE MILLER & SON,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

610 MARKET ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Try a Box of our 25 or 50 cent Candies, the best in the City.



No. 17.

Elizabeth.



No. 18.

Joan of Arc.

Tableau XIX

Represents one of the most beautiful and unfortunate of queens, and recalls one of the saddest episodes in history—the execution of Mary Stuart, on February 8th, 1587. After being imprisoned eighteen years, she was tried by a Commission presided over by Burleigh, upon a charge of conspiring against the life of Elizabeth and pronounced guilty. On the 7th of February, 1587, the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury proceeded to Fotheringay Castle and informed the royal captive she must prepare to die at 8 o'clock the following morning. Denied the consolations of her own faith, she was importuned to abjure her religious beliefs, but steadfastly resisted to the end. The tableau shows the doomed Queen of Scots dressed in dark robes, attended by a guard, and descending steps covered with black cloth, on her way to execution. The Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Kent, the Dean of Peterborough and several men-at-arms form the solemn procession.

Stocking weaving was introduced into this country in Pennsylvania, by German settlers. As early as 1722 stocking-weaving in this province is spoken of. Messrs. Dolan & Co., of Philadelphia, were the first to introduce the manufacture of worsted shawls in the United States, in the year 1866. This firm employ 1500 persons, produce annually two million dollars worth of goods, and are now the largest manufacturers of worsted suitings for men's wear in this country.

Tableau XX

Represents one of the most illustrious women who ever graced a throne, Isabella, who, by her marriage to Ferdinand of Arragon, became Queen of Castile and Arragon. Though less famous in poetry and picture the more truthful muse of history presents her to us as combining in an eminent degree the talents of Elizabeth and the graces of Mary Stuart. She waged a relentless war against the Moors, and finally overthrew their kingdom in the south of Spain, which had resisted for seven hundred years. After the fall of Grenada she was finally induced by the importunities of Columbus to grant the daring voyager the assistance he required to prosecute his search for a New World. Next to the moment in which Isabella became the patroness and coadjutrix of Columbus, the most memorable epoch of her life was that which witnessed his return from his successful search for a western hemisphere; and she received him in state at Barcelona and listened to the recital of the history of his voyage. This is the incident in her career which is portrayed in the pageant. Isabella and Ferdinand are seated on the throne; on one hand is a cardinal, in red hat and cloak, and on the other Prince Juan, who died within a few months of this period. In front of the throne stands Columbus unrolling a chart; at his feet we see a heap of the curious productions of that wonderful land beyond the sea, and just behind him stand two Indians, whose presence affords the clearest proof of the justice of his claim to have found a New World, since from it he has brought specimens of a new race of human beings.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

J. HENRY HENTZ.

J. P. ROBINETT.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE OLD WHISKIES

WINES AND LIQUORS,

222 & 224 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Best Cement in the World.

VAN STAN'S STRATENA

Is invaluable for the Repairing of Glass, China, Marble, Iron, Bone, Jewelry, Jet, Coral, Leather, Wood, Earthenware, Porcelain, Ornaments of all kinds, Lamp Shades, Metals, &c., and is unexcelled for Meerschaum Pipes, Billiard Cues, Leather Belting, &c. It is now being extensively used by various manufacturing trades—Jewelers, Bonnet Frame Makers, Artificial Flower Makers, Scroll Workers, manufacturers of Pocket Books, Bone and Button Goods, &c., &c. Sold by all Druggists, News Agents, Stationers, Grocers, &c., &c. TRY A BOTTLE.

PRICE,..... 25 CENTS.

Van Stan's Stratena Co., Limited,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Beware of Counterfeits.—See that Our Name is on the Wrapper, and the words
"VAN STAN'S STRATENA," Blown in the Bottle.


WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,

PRACTICAL

Stationers, Steam-Power Printers,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

509 Chestnut Street, - - Philadelphia.



...THE...

ANNEAR SAUCE

Connoisseurs pronounce it the Best Sauce in the World.

The Annear Chutney.


THE DELIGHT OF EPICURES.

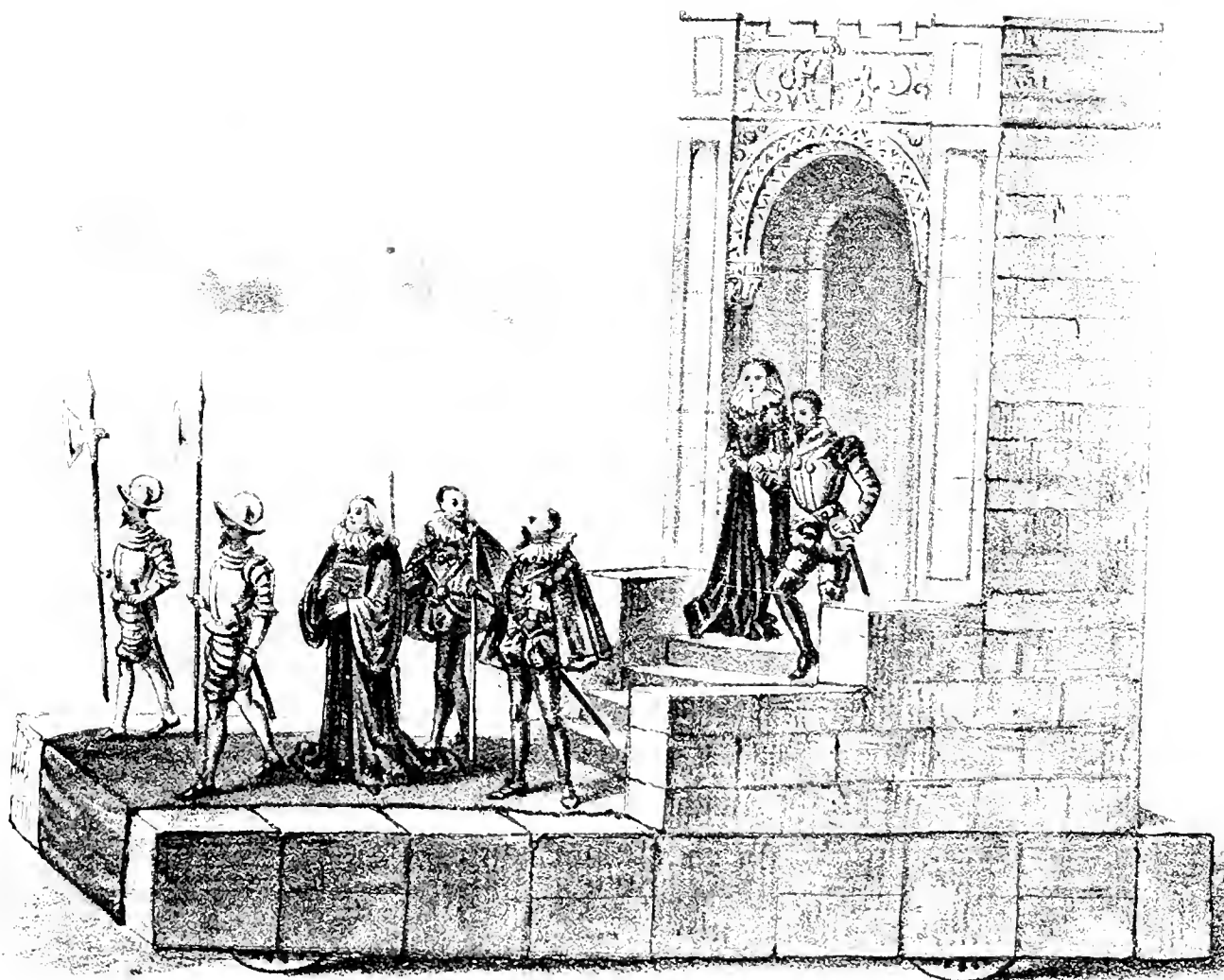
Imparts an excellent relish to all kinds of Cold Meats, Sandwiches, Fried Fish and Oysters.

JOHN ANNEAR & CO.

PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

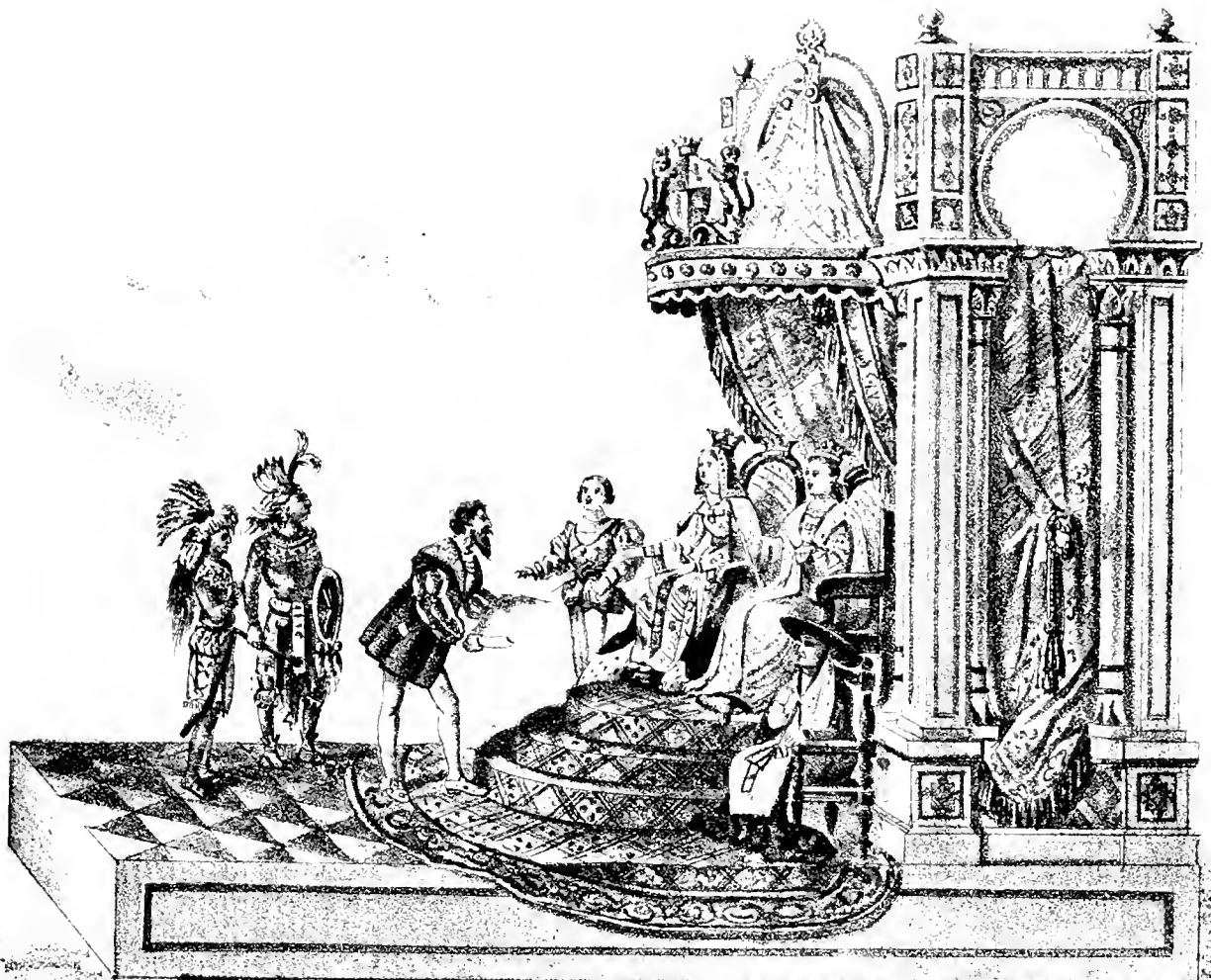
The Medal of Superiority awarded by the American Institute, New York, 1881.





No. 19.

Mary Stuart.



No. 20.

Isabelle.

Tableau XXI

Is the last of the pictures of illustrious women, and represents Josephine, the consort of the great Napoleon, compared with whose varied and eventful history the wildest inventions of fiction dwindle into insignificance. The leading incidents in Josephine's marvelous career are too familiar to all to require recapitulation in this connection. The car which closes this division of the pageant discovers two pictures, in which are portrayed the two extremes of her contrary fate. In one she appears as a playful, light-hearted child in Martinique, clad in short skirts, and bending over her is the prophetic negress pouring into her ear the seemingly impossible prediction of her future grandeur. In the background appears the throne, before which falls a filmy curtain. Through this veil we see indistinctly, and as in a dream, the Empress in her imperial robes, crowned and sceptered, and seated upon Napoleon's blood-cemented throne.

THE Franklin stove, invented by Benjamin Franklin, was for sixty years the chief stove in use in our country. The Governor of Pennsylvania offered him letters-patent for it which he refused, saying, "he was glad of an opportunity to serve others by an invention of his own, and this he desired to do generously and freely." The Franklin stove is still a favorite one. The first patent for a nail machine, for heading and cutting nails at one operation, was granted in 1796 to Isaac Garretson, of Pennsylvania. The first Bible printed in America came from the press of Christopher Sower, Sr., Germantown, in the present city of Philadelphia, 1743, and he also established, in the same place, a type foundry. A copy of this Bible, with Sower's imprint appeared in the International Exhibition of 1876.

Our Continent

AMONG the features of interest identified with the Philadelphia of to-day, is what may be considered the first serious attempt to have the city represented in literature by an illustrated magazine, equal in the quality of its matter and illustrations to the great monthlies. Such a magazine is OUR CONTINENT, Judge Tourgée's illustrated weekly. It is now giving, for Bi-Centennial readers, the most complete account of Philadelphia, from Penn to the present day, fully and exquisitely illustrated. All News Dealers have it.

"OUR CONTINENT" offers such attractions as:

1. SERIAL STORIES, by A. W. Tourgée, Marion Harland, E. P. Roe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, W. M. Baker, Rhoda Broughton, "Orpheus C. Kerr," and others.

2. POEMS, by Whittier, Trowbridge, Boker, Boyesen, Lathrop, Mrs. Moulton, Miss Jewett, and others.

3. SHORT STORIES, by Mrs. Spoilford, E. P. Roe, Frank R. Stockton, Louise Stockton, and others.

4. GENERAL ARTICLES on topics of timely interest, by the best available talent.

5. ILLUSTRATIONS by the leading artists and engravers.

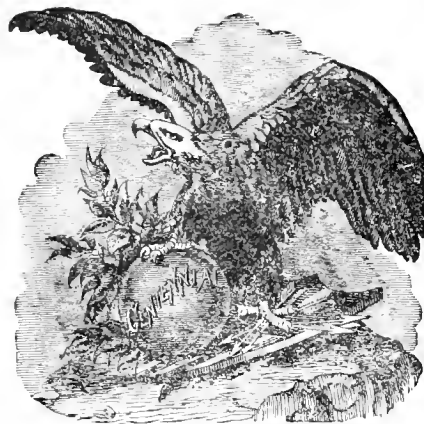
In short, the best Magazine Literature and Art, issued once a week.



OUR CONTINENT

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine
CONDUCTED BY
ALBION W. TOURGÉE.
\$4 a year; \$2 six mos; 10c. a copy
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS

OFFICE: 36 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST., PHILAD'A.



CHARLES J. FIELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

FOR

BUILDERS, MACHINISTS, RAILROADS.

Particular attention given to orders from

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

633 Market St., - 624 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

To Prevent Your Boots from Cracking, Use



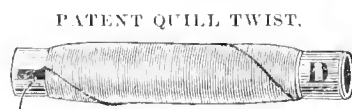
Suitable Alike for Ladies, Men and Children.

The Leading SILK of America.

Brainerd

&

Armstrong's



Full Length.

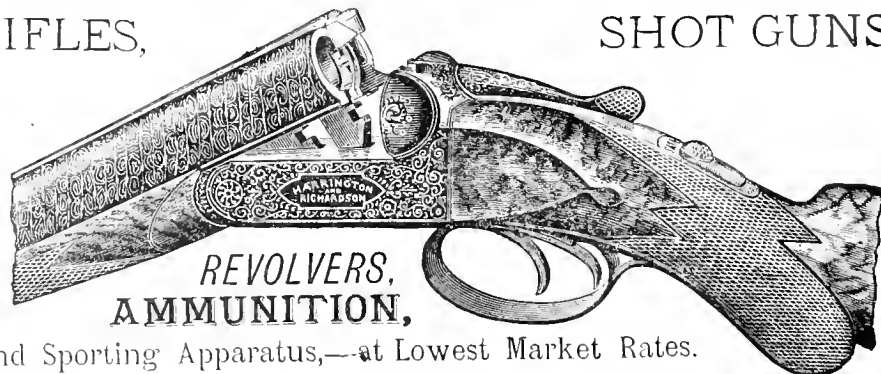


Full Strength.

Spool

Silks.

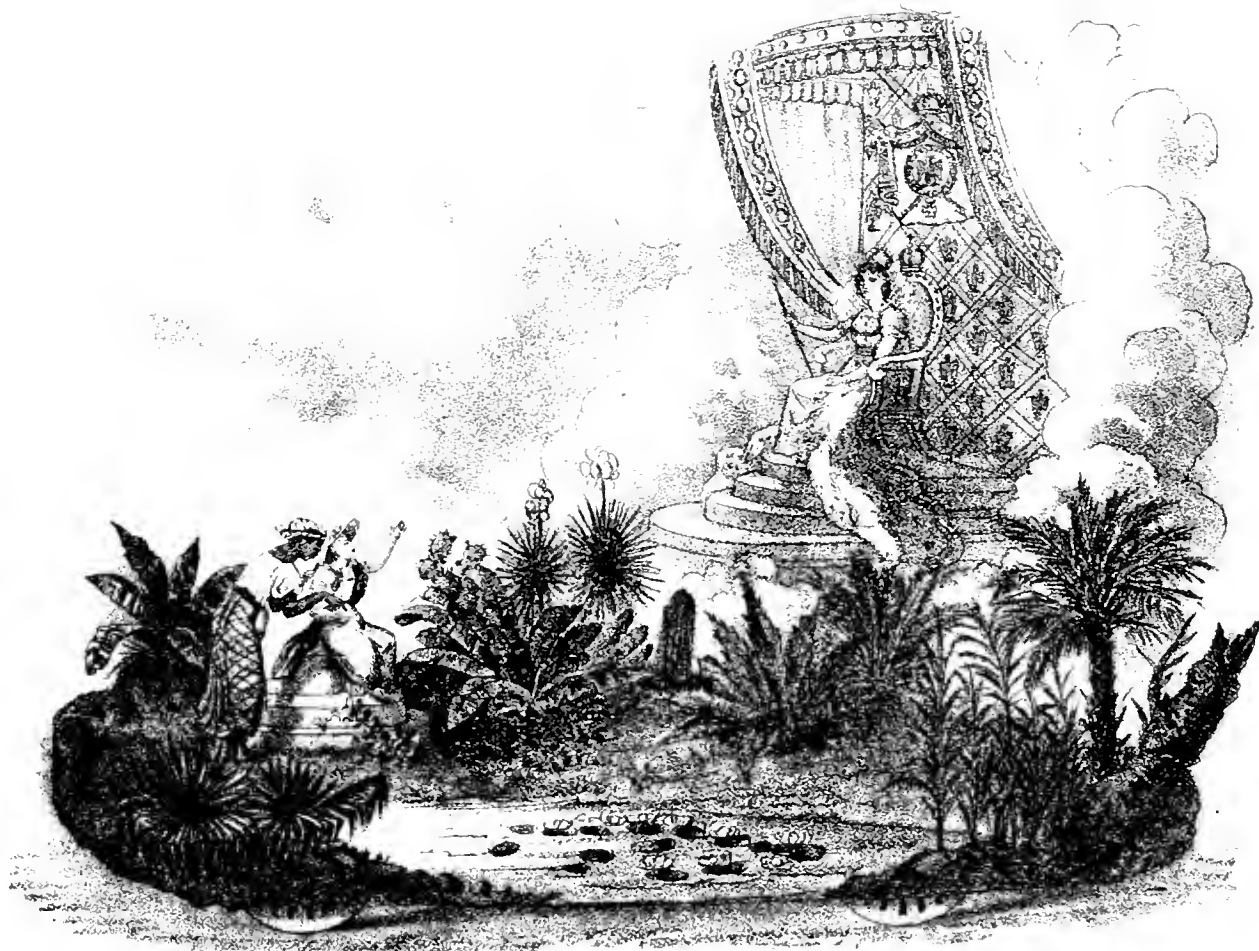
EDW. K. TRYON, JR., & CO.,
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,



REVOLVERS,
AMMUNITION,

And Sporting Apparatus,—at Lowest Market Rates.

STORES: { Nos. 19 and 21 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
No. 220 NORTH SECOND STREET,
No. 527 COMMERCE STREET, } PHILADELPHIA.



No. 21.

Josephine.

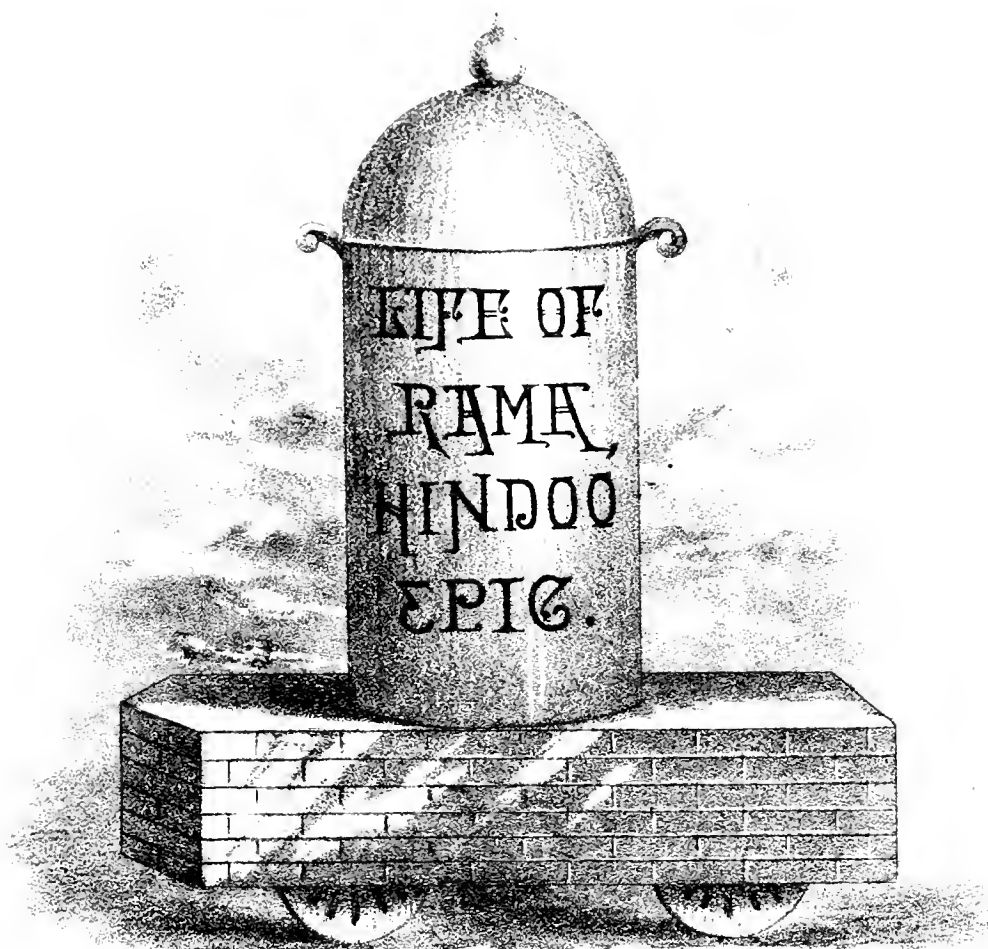


Tableau XXII

Opens that division of the pageant designed to illustrate The Ramayana, or the marvelous adventures of the demigod Rama; and is an exact production of the famous Car of Juggernaut. It looms upon the sight like some portentous meteor athwart the blue pathway of the stars. Instead of draught animals, the motive power for this chariot of Krishna is supplied by sixty devotees, religious fervor giving strength to their arms and fanatical enthusiasm lending speed to their feet. The Car is several stories high, each ornamented with an artist's brush in all the brightest and warmest colors, and each covered with all the gems and stones of which the lapidary has knowledge. On the topmost story stands an image of the Blue God, clad and decked as never was heathen Deity before. The dimensions of the Car are precisely those of the original, beneath the wheels of which so many votaries have cheerfully yielded up their lives. It is forty-three and one-half feet high, thirty-four and one-half feet square, and is mounted on sixteen wheels, each of which is six and a-half feet in diameter. This is, in fact, but the introduction to the story of Rama and the incarnation of Vishnu, the temple toward which the millions who worship that divinity must turn to learn the wonderful religion they profess; and as it moves off leaves the mind prepared for the actual opening of the Oriental Uliad.

Tableau XXIII

Tells the spectator how the great Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana, received from Brahma the poet's inspiration. Accompanied by a puppet, Valmiki goes to the river Tamasa to bathe; while there a hunter kills a male curlew, which is plaintively mourned by its mate. The sad notes attracted the attention of Valmiki, who exclaims:

"No rest, for ever-circling years,
Mayst thou, O forester, obtain!
By whose fell hand this harmless bird,
While sporting with his mate, was slain."

He was struck with the rhythm of his almost unconscious utterance, and while brooding over this novel achievement, and the event by which it was provoked, Brahma appears. Young palms, dates and other tropical growths are scattered over the surface of the ground, while rising in the rear is the dazzling throne of Brahma, from which that God with three faces looks solemnly down. Behind him hundreds of sun-disks make a background, against which, clad in imperial vestments, the God, more radiant than the suns, stands out in bold relief. On either side stand Hindoo sphinxes as guardians of the royal seat. The throne itself is one mass of gold and pearl and precious stones, which reflect the light in every hue and color. Valmiki, in a hermit's robe, stands in the foreground, amazed at the dazzling splendor of this sudden apparition of the all-powerful God, and reverently receives the divine gift of poesy, which was to be afterward given to the world in his Ramayana.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia,

Invite the attention and personal inspection of Buyers and Visitors to their Elegant Display of Novelties for the Holiday Season.

N. B.—Recommend

IMPERIAL JET SHOE DRESSING,

FOR KID, MORROCCO, AND FINE LEATHER.

THE BEST CHEAP DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

Price per dozen, 65 cents; price per gross, \$7.00.

DELL NOBLIT.

JOSEPH C. NOBLIT.

THOMAS HOPE

DELL & JOS. C. NOBLIT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

AND

CABINET HARDWARE,

Railroad and Steamboat Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAIR CLOTH,

NEW YORK:

PHILADELPHIA:

585 Broadway.

Nos. 220 & 222 South Second St.

JOHN GRIFFETH,

119 NORTH SECOND ST., PHILAD'A. 119

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Rich and plain Furniture in Walnut, Ash, Oak and Mahogany, in all the latest designs and of the Best Manufacture in the country, and of which I carry a very large stock of all kinds to select from. All will find it to their advantage to compare my styles and prices with those of other first class dealers before placing their orders.

No goods allowed to be misrepresented at this House.

JOHN GRIFFETH,

119 NORTH SECOND ST. 119



EDWIN J. HOWLETT & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers of

Patent Machine "Union Champion" Square

PAPER BAGS,

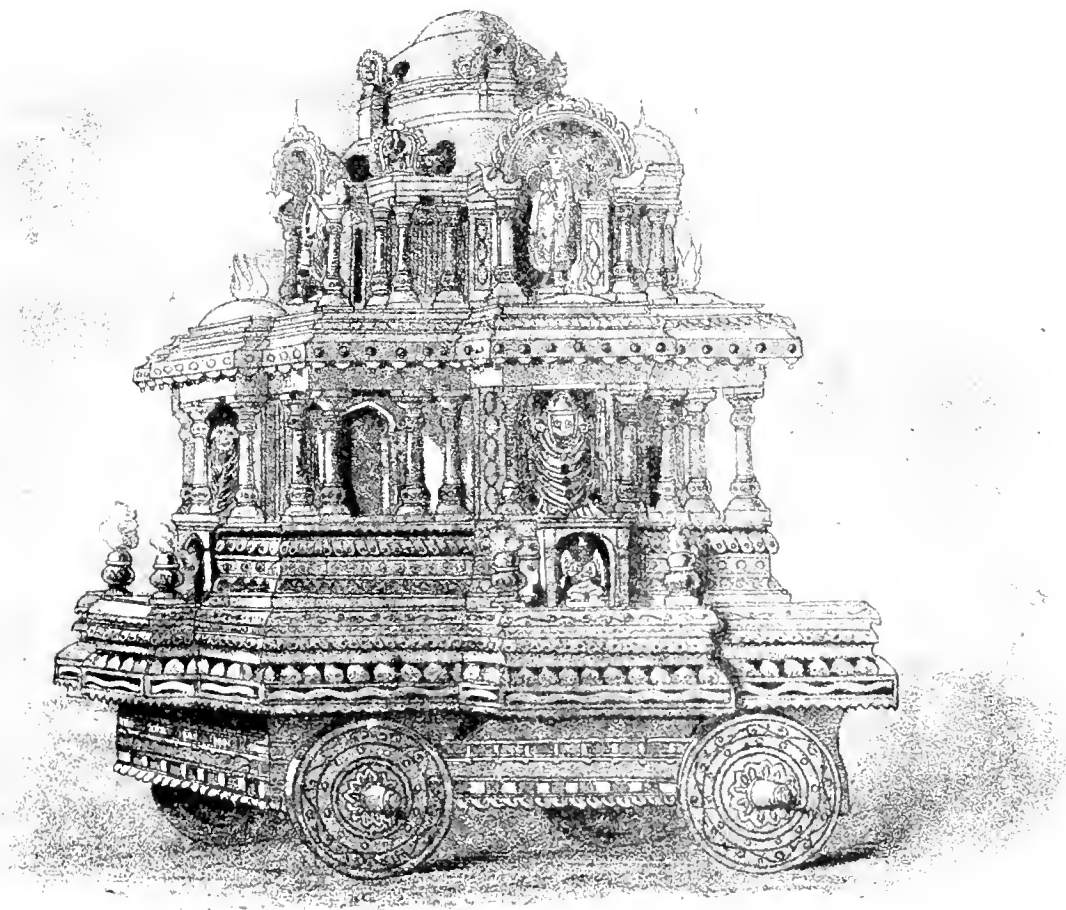
And Manufacturers and Printers of

FLOUR SACKS,

520 COMMERCE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

For Sale by Wholesale Grocers, Woodenware, Spice and Paper Dealers and Stationers.



No. 22.

Car of Juggernaut.



No. 23.

Valmiki and Brahma.

Tableau XXIV

Begins the recital of events independent of the poet, and shows how the saintly ascetic, Rishyasring, beguiled from his hermitage. During the reign of Lomapada, King of the Angas, that monarch has been guilty of some folly, in punishment for which it was decreed that his kingdom should be visited by a terrible drought, and that no rain should fall upon the thirsty earth until the holy hermit, Rishyasring, could be forced, induced or beguiled into visiting the land of the suffering Angas. After much thought a plan was devised to secure the boon which is represented in this picture. A vessel was built and launched upon the Ganges, which was dexterously covered with earth and grass, flowers and fruits and trees, amid which sported birds of brilliant plumage and sweetest voice, giving it the appearance of a veritable floating island of delight. Maids of the rarest beauty of face and form were then placed upon the island, disguised as anchorites, and through their wiles the unsuspecting hermit was lured into this seemingly innocent bower of bliss and carried to the parching kingdom of Lomapada, which at once regained its former verdure and prosperity. The floating garden is seen after its saintly passenger has been secured. On it plays a large fountain, from which we hear the murmur of gently falling waters; the beautiful maidens, in anchorite dresses, go through the figures of a fantastic dance before the bewildered hermit, who stands on an elevation near the stern beneath the overshadowing branches of tropical trees. There is color in everything, from the bright green of the trees to the rich crimson of the fruit and the glittering yellow of the gold ornaments of the vessel.

Tableau XXV

Is a realistic representation of the Sacrifice of the White Horse, a rite performed by the pious King Dasaratha to propitiate the Gods and obtain from their bounty a son and heir to his kingdom of Ayodhya. According to the poem, Dasaratha visited Lomapada to induce the holy hermit, who had been beguiled into the kingdom of the Angas, to assist in the sacrificial ceremony in which he was about to engage, by feeding with holy oil the flames on the altar, this being necessary to meet all the requirements of the solemn occasion. Dasaratha obtained his wish and the sacrifice was offered with all the requisite forms and ceremonies, and is represented in this tableau with singular fidelity to the poet's description. In the religion of Brahma all supports are required to be octagonal, and here the lofty altar is sustained by posts of that character. Above all else is the holy vessel and receptacle for the blood of the sacrifice, and the high altar, all wrought in gold. Below this are the vessels into which the holy oil is distilled. The pedestal is one mass of flowers and wreaths, and surrounding it are the animals used for the sacrifice. In front stands Queen Kausalya, sword in hand, and before her the white steed, the victim. The splendor of the altar, representing an eagle with wings of gold, sheds additional lustre upon all the surroundings.

ESTABLISHED 1827.
The Oldest Bedding Establishment in the City.
J. R. BUNTING,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BEDDING AND BEDDING SUPPLIES.

Feathers, Feather Beds, Hair, Husk, Palm and Straw Mattresses; also Quilts, Comfortables, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Toweling, &c. Ticking by the Piece, Bale or Case. Sifter, Pew and Chair Cushions. Iron Bedsteads, all sizes; Tucker's and Howe's Spring Cots, Canvas Cots, Woven Wire Mattresses, and all kinds of Spring Beds and Cots.

Hair Mattresses and Steam Cured Feathers a Specialty.

["All articles GUARANTEED as represented."] :

J. R. BUNTING, { 219 South Second St.,
BELOW 100th,
148 Dock Street, } PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. CLINTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS

OF

BRUSHES,

931 and 933 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

INCORPORATED 1880.

ABRAM COX STOVE COMPANY,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE PENN STOVE WORKS

MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

HOT-AIR FURNACES AND RANGES,

HOLLOW-WARE, REGISTERS, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

NO. 106 N. SECOND STREET.

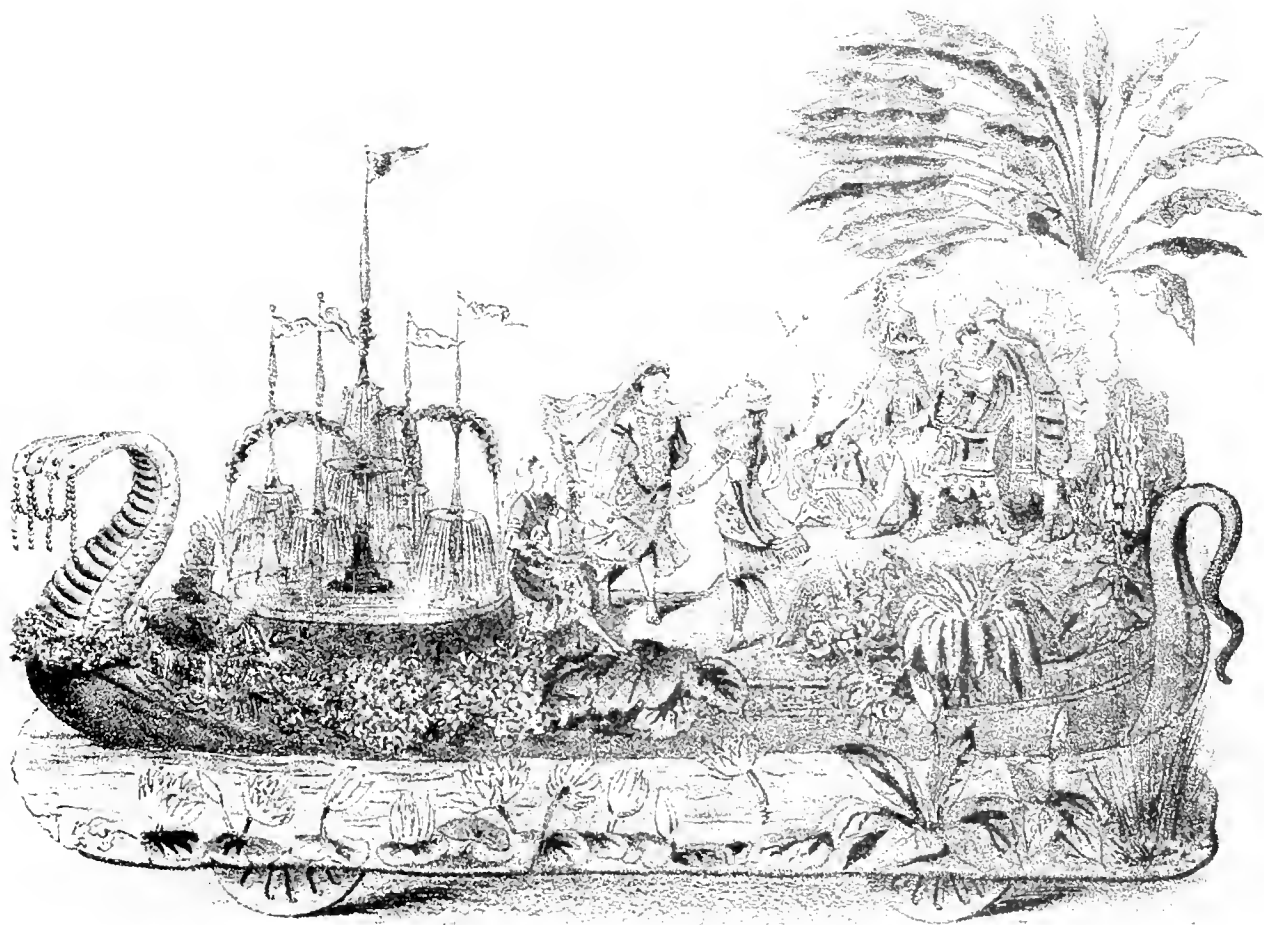
FOUNDRIES:

N. E. CORNER AMERICAN AND DAUPHIN STS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS' SONS,
1132 MARKET STREET, PHILA.

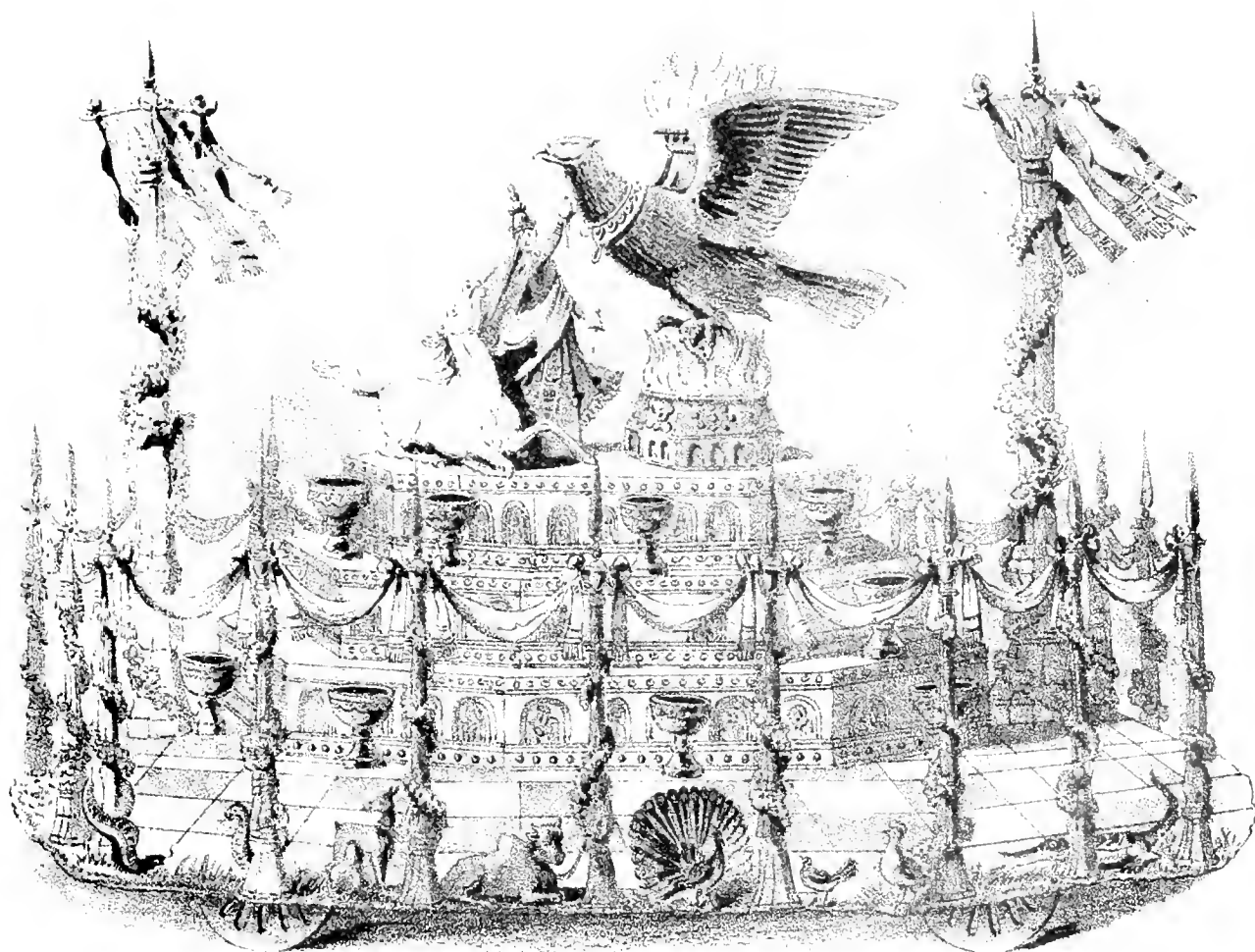


Heaters, Ranges, Grates and Stoves,
SLATE WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTION.



No. 24.

Rishyasring.



No. 25.

Kausalya.

Tableau XXVI

Represents the Council of the Gods and the doom pronounced upon Ravana. According to the poem, after the sacrifice of the steed, the holy hermit implores the Gods to grant the longing of King Dasaratha, which they promise shall be done. The assembled Gods then implore Brahma to deliver them from the oppressions and persecutions of the monster Ravana. Brahma informs them that their arch enemy has obtained his (Brahma's) promise to guard his (Ravana's) life "from demon, God and heavenly being," but the promise did not protect him from "man of woman born." Vishnu then appears, and in answer to the pleadings of the Gods consents to become incarnate. Queen Kausalya, after drinking one-half of the divine essence of Vishnu, gives birth to a son, Rama, who becomes the destroyer of Ravana. In this tableau Brahma towers aloft, seated upon a huge Lotus flower, dazzling in rich garments and jewels, while just before him and beneath him appear the lesser gods, four in number, and just beneath them again is seen the animal's head, which is symbolic of each. This galaxy of divinities is seen seated on a throne supported by clouds luminous with flames and the sun's bright rays. Above these clouds and facing the gods, as if addressing them, is Vishnu, adorned with wings, seated on his eagle, appareled as becomes an oriental deity, and "covered with glory like a flame."

Tableau XXVII

Represents the nuptials of Rama, which the poem tells us were brought about in the following manner.

While Rama was still a youth, the hermit Visvamitra besought his aid in destroying the Rakshasas and evil fiends who disturbed the hermit at his holy rites. After many conflicts and wonderful exploits Rama accomplishes the total destruction of his adversaries, and, on his homeward journey, stops at the court of King Janaka, who possessed the wonderful bow of Siva, and had promised to bestow his beautiful daughter Sita on whoever should succeed in bending the mighty weapon with which Siva had once conquered the gods. Rama not only bent the bow with ease, but broke it in the middle and won his peerless bride.

The scene portrays the marriage ceremony in a triple domed temple radiant in gold and brilliant colors. The roof is ornamented by a rich and heavy cornice, on either side of which appears the figure of a Brahmin deity. This roof is supported by Indian columns with intricate capitals. The floor is raised six feet and is reached by a flight of steps on each side. Surrounding the temple is a garden filled with rare flowers and curious plants. In the centre of this temple stands an altar on which burns the sacred fire, surrounded by golden ladles. The saint Vasishtha, assisted by Visvamitra and Satamanda, officiate in the ceremony, clad in priestly robes of rich material and decked with jewels. Rama and Sita, royally attired, stand before the altar, while King Janaka and Queen Kausalya smile benignantly upon the happy pair. Festoons and wreaths of flowers, costly robes and flashing jewels combine to render this a picture of rare grace and beauty.

GEO. W. SMITH & CO.,

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE,

AND IMPORTERS OF

ANTIQUES, BRONZES, BISQUES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND POTTERY,

SALESROOM, No. 1216 Chestnut St.,

FACT RT, Convention Ave., above 8th St., Philadelphia.

CABINETS, SCREENS, TABLES, &c.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Silk Plush.

Geo. M. Lee,

1322 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Trimmings.

All the Novelties in Draperies,
Mantel and Window Lambrequins.
Placque-Frames to Order.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

241 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

Direct Importers of WINES, BRANDIES, HOLLAND GINS, etc. Fine Old Monongahela Rye, Wheat and Kentucky Bourbon Whiskies. Sole Agent in the United States for

GIESLER & Co.'s

Blue Seal Imperial, Blue Seal "Special Dry" and Dry Verzenay
Champagne Wines.

Our stock consists of Fine Old Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, Hocks, Charets, Burgundy and Sauterne Wines. Also Brandies, Holland Gins, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rums.

These goods are especially recommended by physicians for medicinal use, on account of their purity and excellence, and may be relied upon for uniformity of standard.

☞ Special attention is called to our stock of Bottled Fine Old Wines and Spirits. ☜

PRICE CURRENTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE NO. 113.

DEARBORN'S
PIANO AND ORGAN

WAREROOMS,

NO. 1508 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS BY
MATHUSHEK,
J. & C. FISCHER.
FRANCIS BACON,
Etc., Etc.

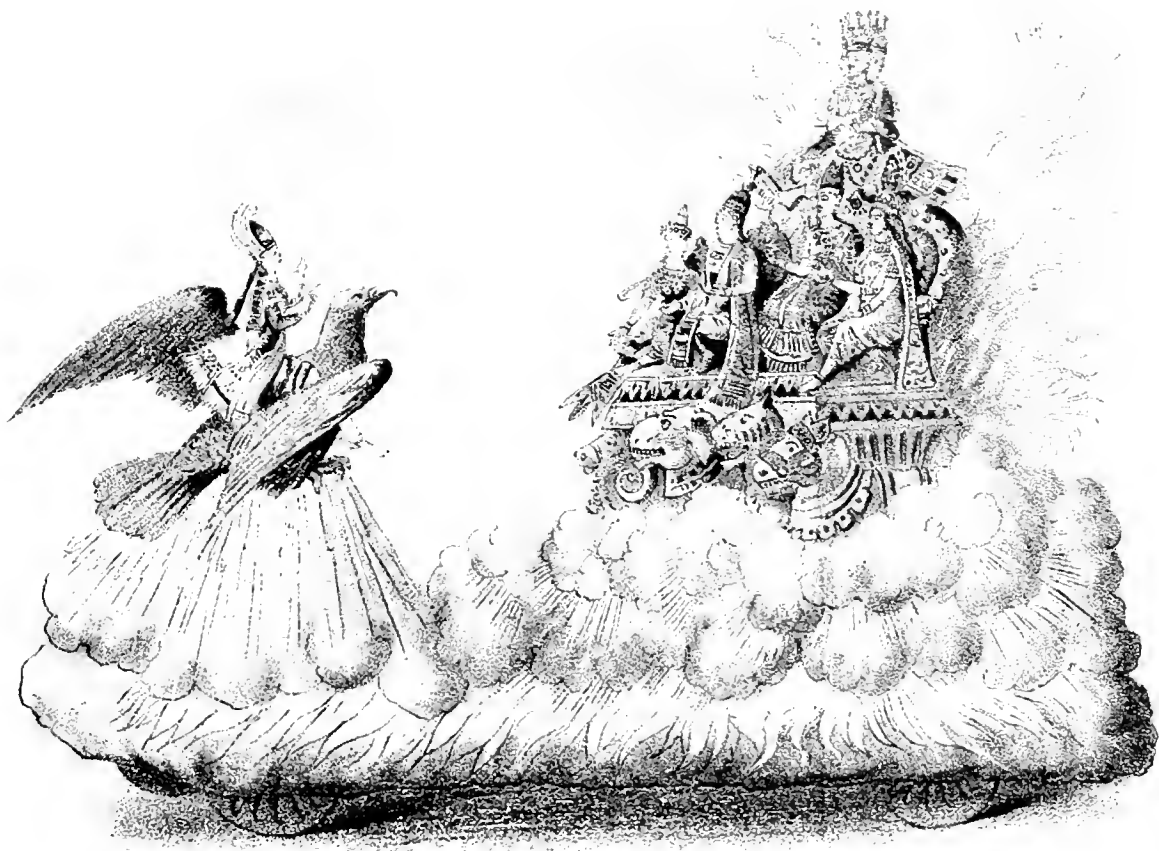
ORGANS BY
C. B. HUNT,
A. B. CHASE,
NEW HAVEN,
Etc., Etc.

Strictly first class Pianos and Organs by the most reliable makers at prices charged for inferior instruments. Organs and Pianos to rent, rent applied if purchased. Tuning and repairing a specialty.

GEO. E. DEARBORN,
NO. 1508 CHESTNUT ST.

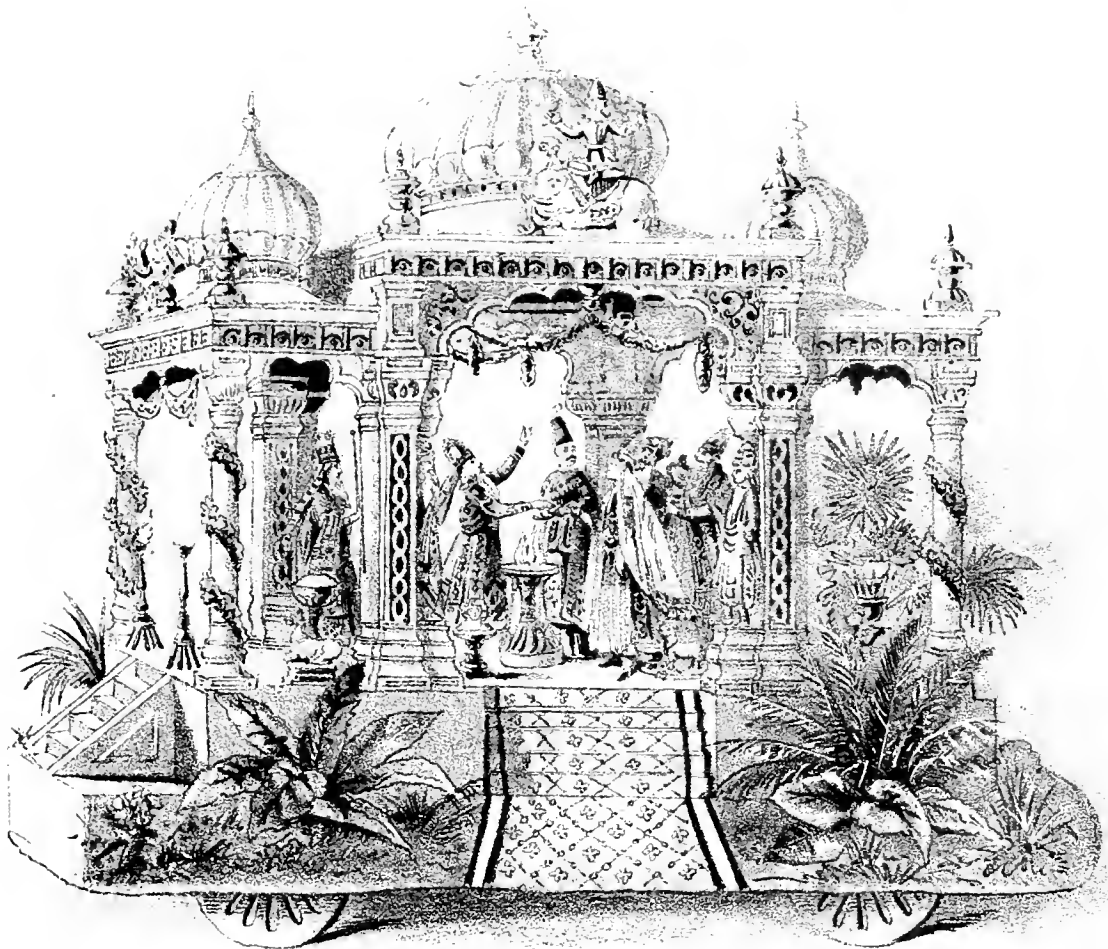
JAPANESE GOODS,

ARTISTIC FURNITURE.



No. 26.

Vishnu



No. 27.

The Nuptials.

Tableau XXVIII

Shows Rama and his bride, the beautiful Sita, setting out on their journey to the Forest of Dandaka. Rama having been banished from his father's kingdom for fourteen years. This banishment has been brought about by the intrigues of the king's second wife, Kaikeyi, the mother of Bahrata. She demanded of Dasaratha the fulfillment of a promise, made her years before, to grant any two boons she might ask; and asked as the first boon that Rama be banished fourteen years, and as the second that her son Bahrata should reign during his absence. Dasaratha hesitated, but Rama himself insisted upon his father redeeming his promise, and, despite the anguish of his father, the tears of his mother and the protests of his people went into what was really a self-imposed exile.

In the doorway of his lofty palace stands the grief-stricken Dasaratha with the jealous Queen Kaikeyi beside him and the successful Bahrata in the background. The portal is arched with the Moorish horseshoe and supported by heavy columns. The graceful palm tree shades the steps and rich plants flourish on either side. Seated in the departing chariot, which fairly blazes with jewels and ornaments, are Rama and Sita, arrayed in royal robes sparkling with gems, with the faithful brother Lakshmana facing them. The chariot is drawn by three horses, driven by Sumantra, and is covered by a dome-capped canopy resting on pillars, and is elaborately designed and beautifully finished.

The first steamboat that regularly ran upon an American river was "The Steamboat," invented by John Fitch, and which plied on the Delaware between Philadelphia and Burlington in the summer and autumn of 1790. John Fitch gave the first successful steamboat to the world. The oldest factory for the manufacture of saws in America is that of William Rowland, in Philadelphia, established in 1802.

Tableau XXIX

Shows the crime of Dasaratha, committed years before, which is atoned for by the banishment of Rama, leaving the King practically bereaved in his old age. The poem gives this account of the incident. As soon as Rama departed, his aged father pined and drooped. On the seventh night he tells Kausalya, Rama's mother, that in his youth, while hunting, he had accidentally killed a young hermit. The dying boy reproached his slayer bitterly for his carelessness, and sends for the parents who will be robbed of support by his death. Frenzied with grief, the old man dooms Dasaratha to suffer in future a bereaved father's woe. The death of the young hermit, and the denunciation of the old father are portrayed in this picture. We see a jungle of Hindoostan with a flowing river in the foreground. Palm and date trees rear their heads above the undergrowth, and broad plantain leaves afford refreshing shade. The wealth and luxuriousness of tropical vegetation appear on every side. Beside the stream lays the victim of Dasaratha's fatal shot, his aged parents weeping above his body; the horrified and mournful Dasaratha with bow and arrows, standing by his side.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

The Oldest, Purest and Best Brand.

WILLIAM CONWAY'S PURE SOAP

Has been in the Market for over Thirty-two Years.

WILLIAM CONWAY'S SOAP

Received the Highest AWARD and MEDAL at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Made by WILLIAM CONWAY'S SONS, 316 South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.THE CHESTER OIL COMPANY,
Refiners of Petroleum,

S. E. Cor. Third and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINEST QUALITIES OF

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
NAPHTHA, GASOLINES, &c., &c.

H. KRUGER & CO.

940 MARKET STREET, 940

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

CHINA MAJOLICA, PARIAN, BISQUE, LAVA, FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN
GLASS, PARISIAN FANCY GOODS, &c.

DECORATED DINNER, TEA AND CHAMBER SETS.

BRIDAL AND HOLIDAY GIFTS

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES.

940

MARKET STREET

940

between 9th and 10th streets.

CHOICE BOHSEMEEM

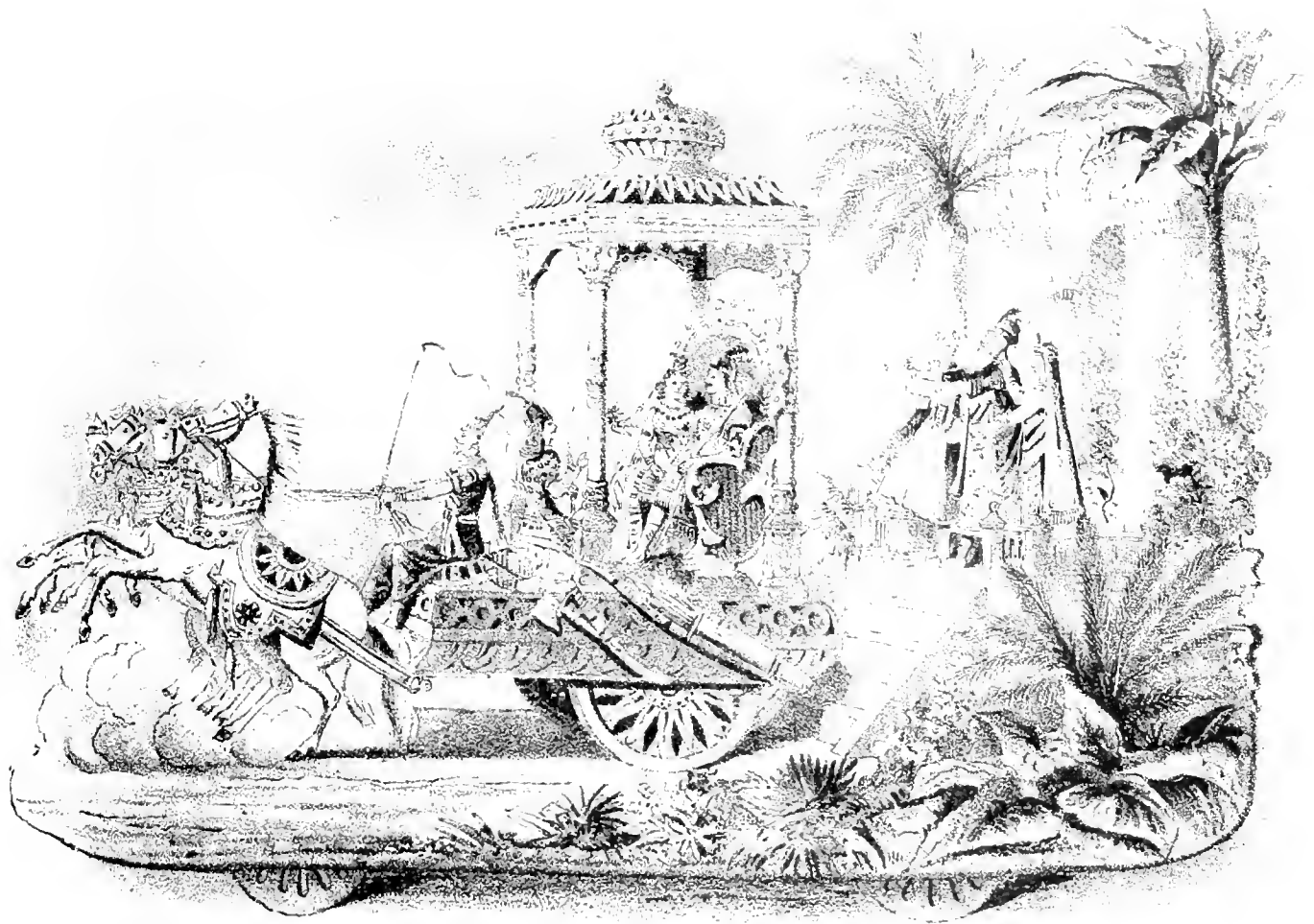
THE BEST
& PUREST

SPICES.

Why Buy Choice Bohseem (Spices) in Packages?

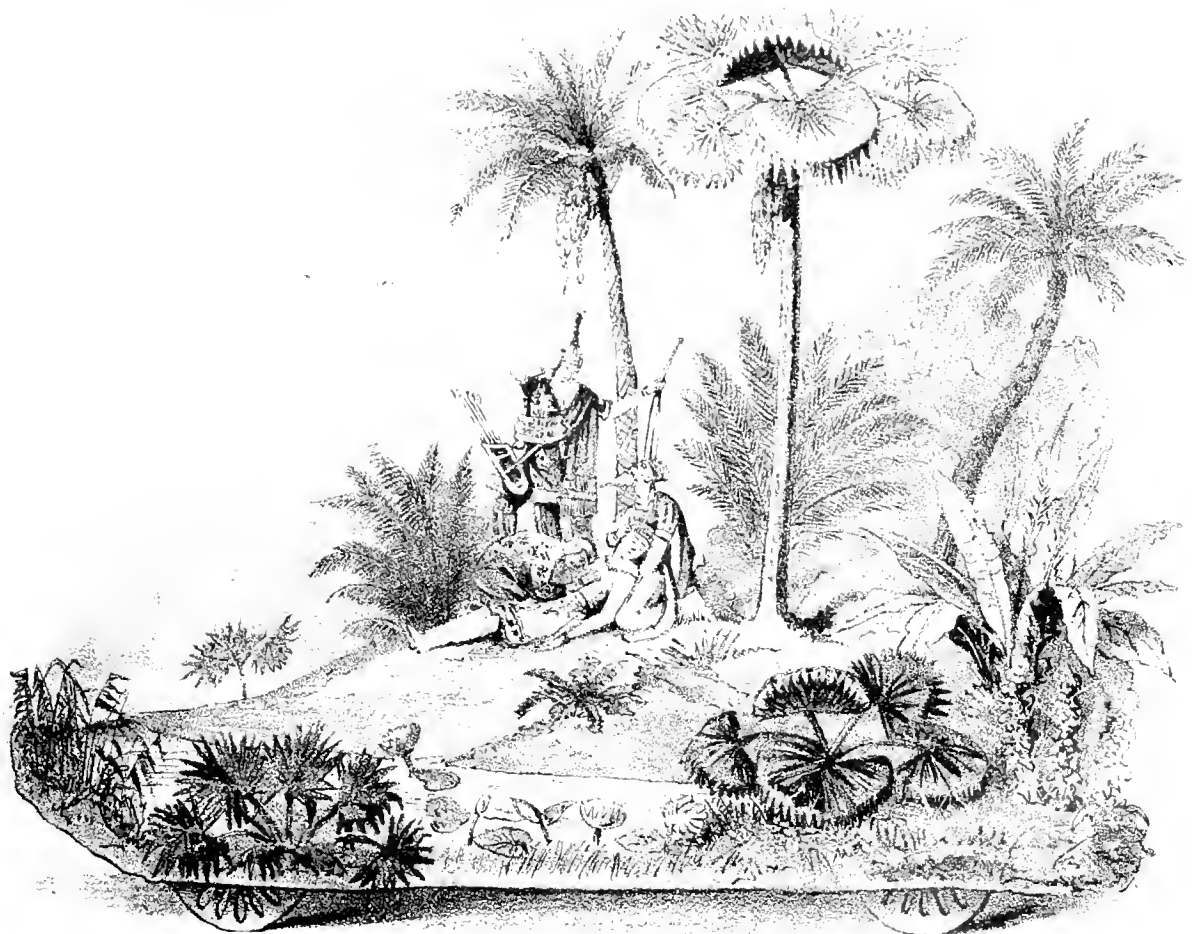
1. Because they keep better and cleaner than in bulk.
2. Because they have the manufacturers' trade mark on each package.
3. Because the manufacturers guarantee the contents of every package bearing such trade mark to be strictly pure and made from prime material.
4. Because the trade mark of the manufacturer is a protection to the consumer against having inferior goods passed on them.
5. Because they may be obtained in original packages, as they come from the manufacturers, in quantities of from one ounce upwards.

WEIKEL & SMITH SPICE CO., PHILADELPHIA.



No. 28.

The Banishment.



No. 29.

The Crime.

Tableau XXX

Represents the abduction of Sita, and marks the beginning of the end of Rama's incarnation. The poem recites that in the forest of Dandaka, Rama was seen and loved by Surpanhaka, a sister of the monster Ravana. Her passion is not only unrequited, but when, in a fit of jealousy, she attacks Sita, Lakshmana cuts off her ears and nose. Transported with rage she flies to her brother and artfully inflames him with love for Rama's wife. Ravana takes advantage of the absence of Rama and Lakshmana, and carries Sita off in his magic chariot. Jatayu, a Vulture-King, friend to Rama, attempted to rescue her and was fatally wounded in the struggle.

The chariot of Ravana is seen, drawn by wild asses, flying on rolling clouds. Its burnished sides are bright as flames and ornamented with jewels. A canopy of rarest workmanship shades the seat. The front is in the shape of a dragon's head in gold. Sita stands beside her abductor, Ravana, who is engaged in the deadly conflict with the Vulture-King, which is illustrated by lurid flashes of lightning from the clouds.

SATISFIED that steam could be successfully used in propelling locomotives on railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio Co. offered a reward of \$4000 for the best American locomotive. Phineas Davis, of York, Pa., won the prize, his engine being the only one of many that survived the trial. He used an upright tubular boiler.

The first steam carriage company in America was formed by Col. Stephen Long, who, in 1830, obtained a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the "American Steam Carriage Co." He built a locomotive at Philadelphia, and it was put on the first two miles of rails laid by the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad in Delaware.

Tableau XXXI

Inform us how Rama relieved Kabandha from the curse of Indra, and learns how Sita may be rescued. Finding Sita gone, Rama and Lakshmana start without delay to search for and rescue her. In their travels they meet Kabandha, who had once been the most beautiful of mortals, but had been doomed by Indra to retain a monstrous visage and form until Rama should cleave away both of his arms and place him on a funeral pyre, when his former beauty should be restored. In the conflict which ensued, Rama did cut off his arms and placed him on a funeral pyre. Kabandha arose from the flames resplendent in beauty and gorgeously clothed, and instructed them to seek Sugriva, "Lord of the Vanars," through whose protection and assistance their search would be successful.

In the tableau Kabandha stands erect on a chariot of gold, drawn by swans, which rises from the smoke and flames of the pyre. This chariot is superb in its glories. Its front is a gilded dragon's head, and the body is of broad leaves of precious metals. The wheels gleam with gold and jewels, and twisting out in the rear a dragon's tail sweeps in circles, and strands of pearl and coral beads are gracefully looped from the bills of the swans, whose gleaming whiteness is almost painful to the eye. Kabandha in his ascension is robed in royal and resplendent attire, the jewels on which flash and burn in the light of the smoking pyre.

JOHN PARKER, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South EIGHTH St., above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers for Retail Only, and Dealers in



Ladies' Fine Shoes and Slippers.

Polar Soles. Best Rubbers.

Particular Attention to Measured Work.

All Custom Work Hand-Sewed.

Special Agents for EDWIN C. BURT'S Fine Shoes for Ladies and Children.

TAKE NOTICE.

You are invited to call, while in the City, and examine our superior

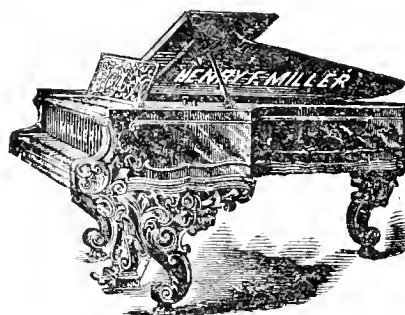
TEAS AND COFFEES,

should you not have time before leaving, send for PRICE LIST, and MAIL IT when you get home. TEAS and COFFEES, amounting to \$10.00 and upwards FOR FAMILY USE, delivered FREE OF FREIGHT, to all parts of the United States.

All goods sold at the lowest City prices.

JOHN W. STEEN,
1209 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

C. J. HEPPE, One Price PIANO and ORGAN Depot.



For the benefit of purchasers, and to secure them the worth of their money, we have established the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM;

therefore we must make that price the very lowest possible one that can be given. No other Piano and Organ House deals on this principle.

Our prices in plain figures are placed on every instrument. A child can buy just as low as the sharpest trader. All other houses have "High prices and give discount."

The "One Price" System saves time in trading, and is the only satisfactory way to buyer and seller; for on the high price and discount system, even though the customer buys, he is not sure that he has bottom prices.

Three floors and a large Hall in the neighborhood stocked with the

Henry F. Miller, Lindeman & Sons, Norris & Co., The Palace, and Smith American.

C. J. HEPPE, Corner Sixth and Thompson Streets.

A FULL STOCK OF
FINE FURNITURE, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
LACE CURTAINS OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.

We have largely increased our facilities by building and fitting up with new machinery, &c., a commodious Factory and Wareroom, at No. 912 and 914 Race Street, to which our customers are also invited for

BEDDING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Designs furnished & Estimates made for Elegant Special Work.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
NOS. 21 & 23 NORTH TENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



No. 30.

The Abduction.



No. 31.

Kabhandu.

Tableau XXXII

Depicts the coronation of the Royal Ape, Sugriva. Pursuing their search for Sita, Rama and Lakshmana came to the wood of Rishyamuka, where they found Sugriva. He told his visitors of the unhappiness of his life, caused by the persecutions of his brother Bali, King of the Monkeys. Rama killed Bali and had Sugriva crowned in his stead, and the vast host of Vanars was organized into companies sent out to scour the country in search of Sita, one of the companies being under the command of Hanuman, "son of the wind."

This is one of the most gorgeous pictures of the entire pageant. Perched aloft on a throne sits the Royal Ape Sugriva, the imperial crown upon his head. Overhead he is sheltered by a canopy of gold supported by wonderfully wrought pillars, while a grove of palms rustles in the background. Around the throne are cushions of gold and blue cloth. From the pilasters, sweeping down to the front, hang garlands of rarest flowers, while the dais supporting the throne is surrounded by luxuriant Eastern plants. A flight of seven steps, covered with blue and gold cloths, leads to the throne, beside which stands Rama congratulating the newly crowned king. An apish herald is seated in front proclaiming the news of the coronation, which is joyfully hailed by the followers of Sugriva below.

The national coinage of gold and silver, with copper, was begun in the United States, in the year 1794, at the National Mint in Philadelphia. This was the only mint until 1835. David Rittenhouse was the first Director. Porcelain ware was first made in this country by Mr. Tucker, in Philadelphia, from *kaolin* found in Chester county, Pa.

Tableau XXXIII

Discloses Sita imprisoned in the Asoka grove on the Island of Lanka.

After protracted and unsuccessful search, the Vanars were about to despair of ever finding Sita when they met Sampati—a vulture-king, brother to Jatayu who lost his life in the attempt to rescue Sita at the time of her abduction—who tells them the missing wife is imprisoned in the Island of Lanka beyond the sea. After some debate it was decided that Hanuman shall open communication with the captive by leaping from the seashore to the island. This extraordinary feat was successfully accomplished, and, having satisfied himself of Sita's fidelity and purity, Hanuman gave Sita a token from her husband and received one in return.

This tableau is as gorgeous as a scene from the Arabian Nights. A palace supported by four columns and surmounted by a dome and four minarets first catches the eye. A coral grotto brilliant with stalactites surrounds the palace through which the transparent waters of the sea are seen in perspective. A flush as of sunset pervades the scene, and is reflected in the crystal pavement which is inlaid with costly gems. The steps leading to the palace appear like coral and the towers gleam and shine splendidly. The garden surrounding the palace is one mass of shrubs, vines and blooming flowers, above which the asoka trees lift their turbaned heads. Sita stands in front of this wonderful edifice exchanging tokens with the remarkable monkey, Hanuman.

F. LOUIS ALLEN,
1406 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FANCY CABINET WARE

AND

NOVELTIES IN WOOD,

Cabinets, Easels, Pedestals, Tables, etc.

HALL & CARPENTER,

Importers of

TIN PLATE and METALS,

Tinsmiths and Stovemakers' Supplies.

Sole Agents for { Ritchie's Patent Spiral Lock Seam Conductor.

709 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WALTER G. WILSON,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER,

212 and 214 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.

EVERY VARIETY OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CRACKERS

FOR EXPORT OR HOME TRADE.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED "PEARCE BISCUIT."

LATEST NOVELTIES: WILSON'S WAFERS,
OSCAR WILDE.

E. CLAXTON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 930 Market Street,

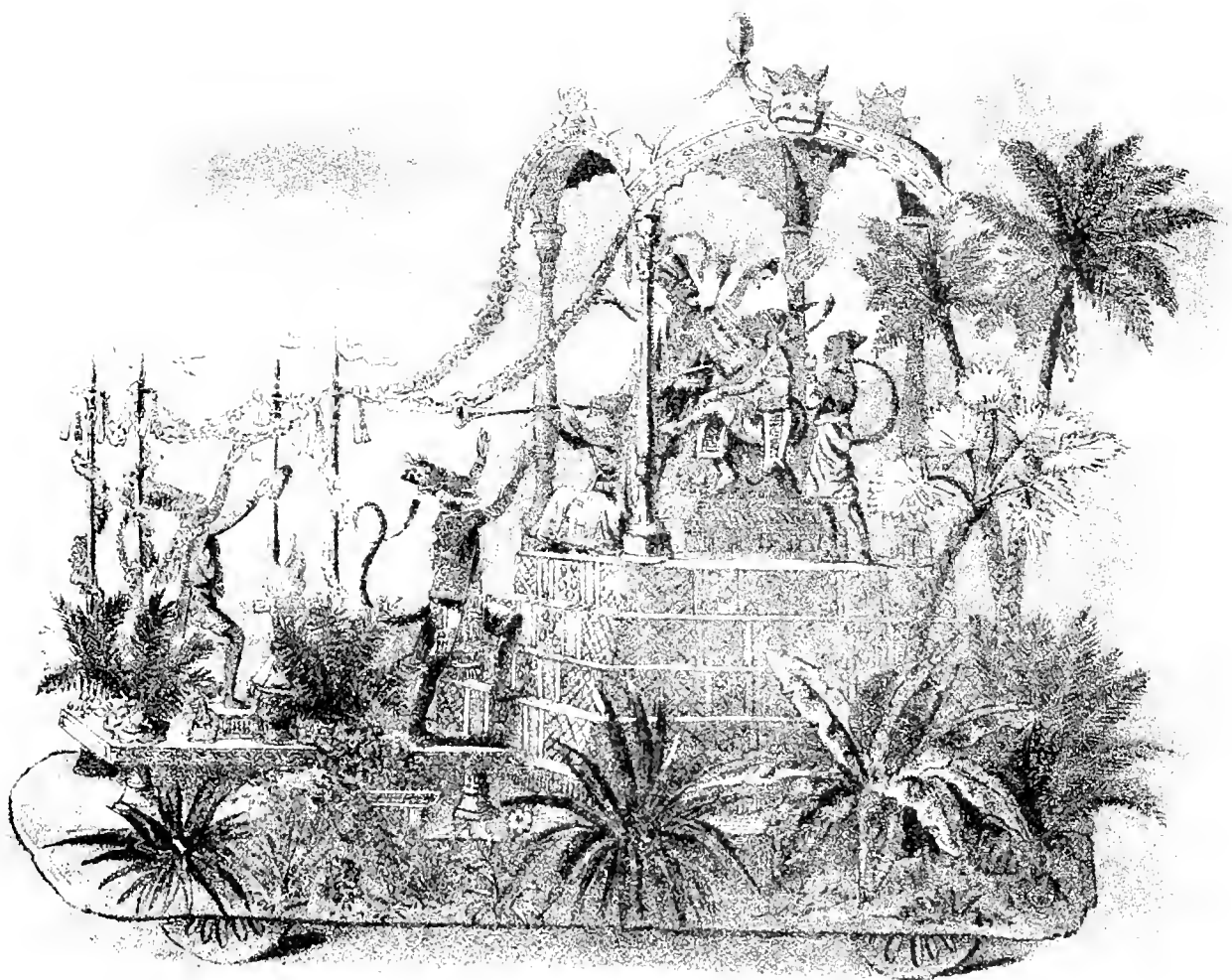
PHILADELPHIA.

Have for sale a large and carefully selected stock of

Miscellaneous, Medical, School, Juvenile and Scientific Books, and Stationery.

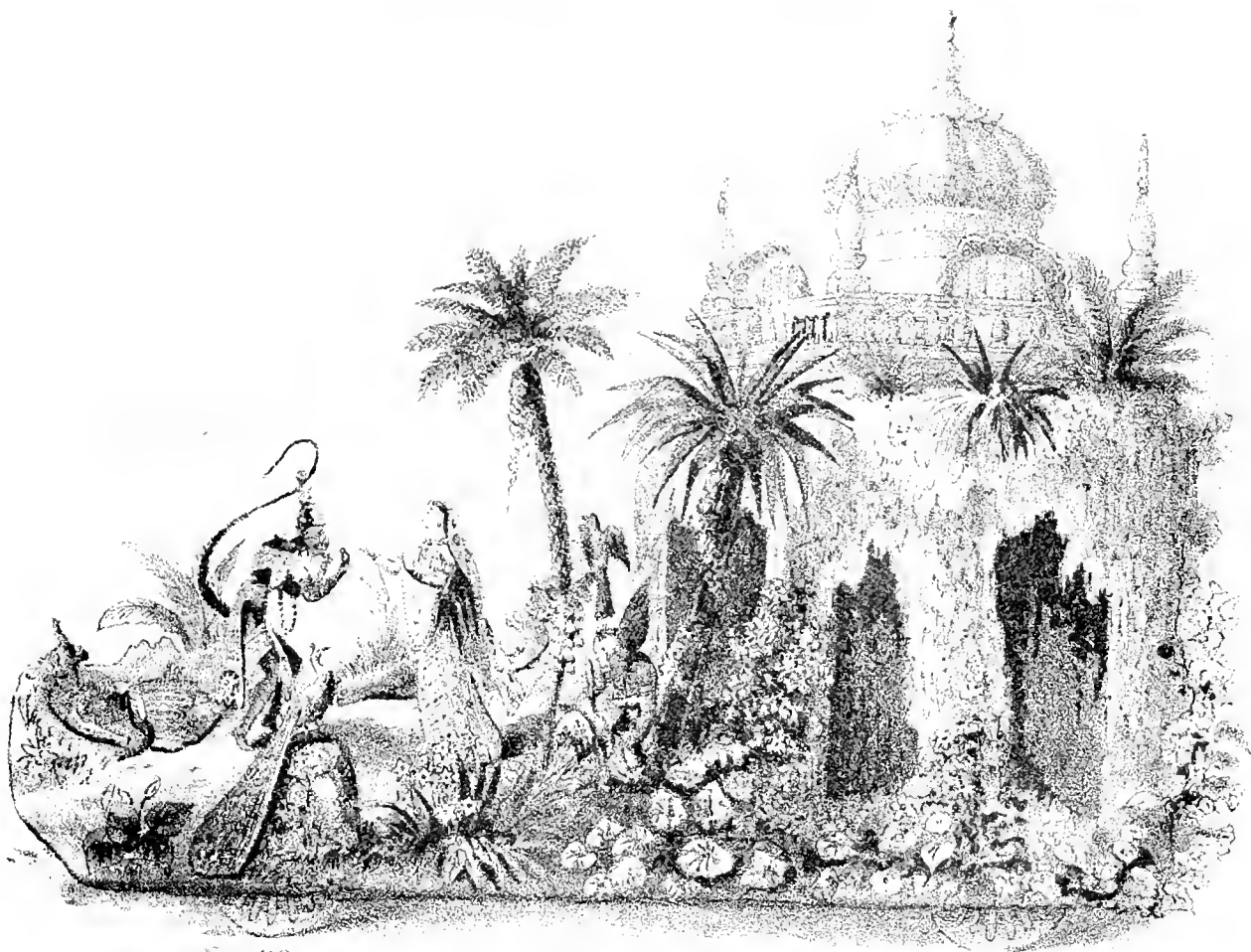
From our thorough knowledge of the business, we feel confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.



No. 32.

The Coronation.



No. 33.

Lanka Island.

Tableau XXXIV

Represents Rama invoking the ocean to aid him in reaching the island where Sita is confined.

Having returned from his interview with Sita, Hanuman delivered to Rama his wife's token, and the entire force moved to the ocean shore, where Rama appealed to the Lord of the Ocean for assistance, who appeared and directed him to construct a mole of earth and trees, which was done under the direction of Nala, "the architect of the pleasant heavens where dwell the Gods."

The God of the Ocean is seen rising from the deep attended by sea serpents, whose eyes flame like lazulite and their skins radiant with golden hues. The God is clothed in blue and adorned with every gem known to the lapidary; on his head is a wreath of pearls and "sea-born gems." So natural is the silvery water one can almost fancy he hears it splash. Clothed in royal robes, confronting the god of ocean, stands Rama on a rock, holding aloft one of his invincible arrows. He wears the helmet of a warrior and his plume waves in the wind. At the base of the rock the sea breaks into foam.

Tableau XXXV

Represents the conflict between Rama and Ravana.

The mole having been constructed, Rama crossed with his entire force and besieged the island of Lanka. After a fierce battle between the hosts Ravana appeared in his glittering chariot and fought with Rama, who was on foot. Indra seeing how unequal was the contest sent his own glorious car, which Rama ascended. The conflict continued for many days, until Rama launched at his adversary the deadly arrow which Brahma had bestowed on Indra and had been given to Rama by Saint Agastya to save his life in extremity. This decided the struggle and fulfilled the promised made by Vishnu in the incarnation of Rama.

This scene appears a masterpiece of some Titanic artist, who has realized to mortal sight a contest of the Gods. Rama stands aloft in his ivory car, which resembles a flower, the larger petals forming the back. The wheels are of gold inlaid with gems of every hue, which reflect the light with prismatic effect. Rama is sheltered by a canopy supported from the back, beneath which gleams the refulgent sun-disc, the symbol of Brahma. Rama's dress is of the richest materials and hues, while gems gleam and shine on breast and belt, and on his head is a golden helmet, from which waves a lofty plume.

Ravana's car is ablaze with precious stones, its sides of gold and pearl, and its intricate wheels glitter as formed of living light. The horses are trapped in beautiful cloths and gold-trimmed harness.

ESTABLISHED IN 1783.

OLDEST OPTICAL HOUSE IN AMERICA. SPECTACLES,

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL,

Nose Glasses, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Microscopes, &c.,
Mathematical Instruments of every description.

W. Y. McALLISTER,

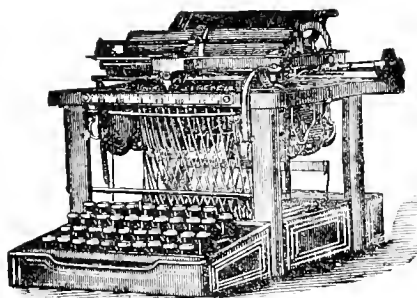
728 CHESTNUT STREET, - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THE CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT and CAFÉ.

* — *
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

— OPEN UNTIL 12 —

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS.

The Remington Type-Writer

PERFECTED

The greatest Mechanical Invention and most popular article of the day. For extensive correspondence and writing of every kind, it has practically consigned the pen to history. It is the only writing machine which has stood the test of years of use. Send for circulars with testimonials of prominent business houses.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
SOLE AGENTS.

OFFICE: 715 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILAD'A.

J. W. EARLE, MANAGER.



OUR SPECIALTIES.

WATERALL'S MISSOURI LEAD.

Will wear longer than Pure Carbonate Lead

WATERALL'S FINISHING LEAD AND ZINC.

WATERALL'S IMPROVED PUTTY,

Thoroughly tempered, and always in condition

WATERALL'S NEW COMBINATION PAINT,

By the gallon, ready for use.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

PEIRCE'S PATENT STONE SURFACE,

For Brewer Vats, Acid Proof

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE,

For Black Boards.

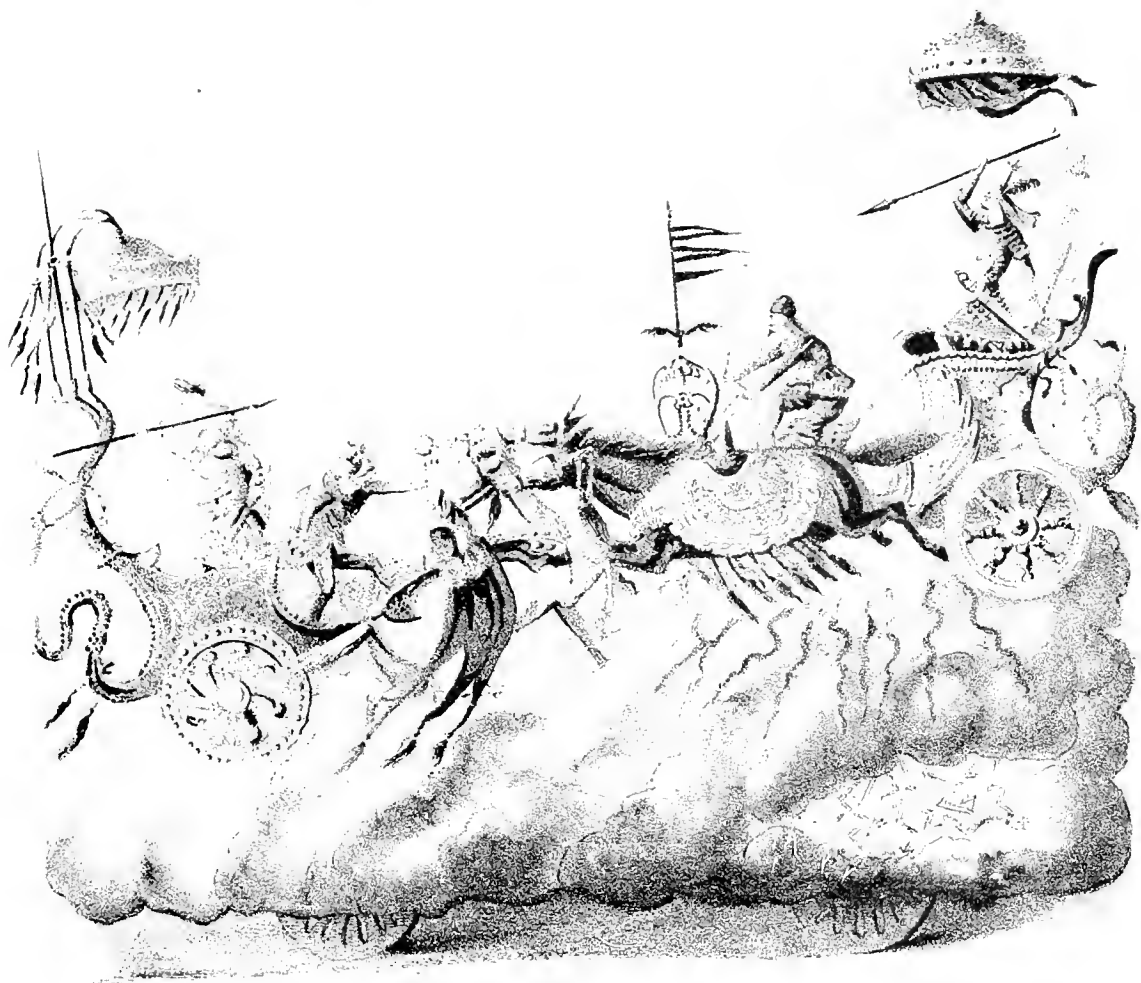
METALLIC GLOSS PAINT,

Ready for use. Low priced, but good.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.



No. 34. *Rama and the Ocean.*



No. 35. *The Combat*

Tableau XXXVI

Represents Sita's purification by fire, the story of which is thus told by the poem.

Ravana having been vanquished, Rama received Sita very coldly, and desired her to show herself unpolluted before his whole army. Overwhelmed and indignant Sita had her funeral pyre erected and called upon the Lord of Fire to vindicate her impugned honor. Throwing herself upon the pyre the flames played gently around her as if caressing. The Fire God became embodied, and raising Sita restored her to Rama free from blot or blemish. Surrounded by rising flames stands Sita unscathed by their touch. The whole scene is one mass of fire. On a blue ram we see Angni, the Fire God, protecting the pure wife.

Extract from Historical Paper, Read May 1, 1882, by Frederick D. Stone, of the P. H. S., Philada.

In the *London Gazette*, No. 1752, from Thursday, August 31, to Monday, September 4, 1682, we find the following:

Deal, Aug. 30. There are now about 30 sail of Merchant Ships in the *Douars* outward bound. Two or three are bound for *Pensilvania*.

In next issue of the same paper from Monday, September 4, to Thursday, 7, 1682, we find:

Deal, Sep. 2. Two days since sailed out of the *Douars* three ships bound for *Pensilvania*, on board of which was Mr. Pen with a great many Quakers, who go to settle there.

Tableau XXXVII

Closes the whole series and the pageant with a representation of Sita's descent into the earth.

Rama having returned with his rescued wife to Ayodhya and taken possession of his throne, found that Sita's good name was still pursued by slanderous tongues, and, though he knew her to be entirely blameless, determined to "put her away." He therefore directed the obedient Lakshmana to take her to the hermit's grove on the banks of the Ganges, where she had expressed a desire to go, and leave her, "for he will see her face no more." She was received by Valmiki himself with every honor, and, when her two sons were born, he devoted himself to their education, teaching them, among other things, to recite the Ramayana. When, after the lapse of years, Rama decided to celebrate himself the sacrifice of the white horse, Valmiki and his pupil attended the ceremony, during which the two princes recited to their father the account of his own achievements. Inquiry revealed the secret of their parentage, and Rama invited Sita to reaffirm her innocence before the vast assemblage. She was unwilling to go through this second ordeal and prayed to the Goddess of Earth to grant her a hiding place. In response to her prayer Madhavi appeared, and, placing Sita on the throne beside her, they descended to Hades together, a continuous shower of flowers falling on her head.

Beneath a high canopy sits Madhavi, the Goddess of Earth, on a throne of rare beauty, the back being composed of pearls, lazulite, rubies, emeralds and other gems skillfully and tastefully wrought into the structure. The throne rests upon an open lotus flower, and around it are several lotus buds. Sita stands before her in royal robes, queenly to the last.

1825.

THE

1882.

PENNSYLVANIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 510 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Capital Paid in, in Cash.....	\$400,000 00
Reserve for all Liabilities, including Re-Insurance.....	382,047 92
Net Surplus..	945,567 61
Total Assets..	\$2,227,615 53

Represented in Nearly Every State in the Union.



DIRECTORS,

JOHN DEVEREUX,
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
ISAAC HAZLEHUEST,
THOMAS SMITH,
HENRY LEWIS,
FRANKLIN A. COMLY,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWIN N. BENSON,
R. DALE BENSON.

JOHN L. THOMSON,
Secretary.

W. GARDNER CROWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

JOHN DEVEREUX,
President.

R. DALE BENSON,
Vice-President.

→ GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ←
OF PHILADELPHIA.

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital,	\$300,000.00
Assets, July 1st, 1882,	1,162,392.57
LIABILITIES:	
Amount reserved for Re-Insurance and all other claims,	\$372,001.62
Surplus as regards Policy Holders,	790,390.95
	\$1,162,392.57

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPARD,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN SUPPLEE,

JAS. B. ALVORD,
Vice-Pres and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
JAMES B. ALVORD,
CHAS. M. SLOAN,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,

J. B. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary

THEODORE MEGARGEE,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M.D.,
CHAS. P. TURNER, M.D.,
THOMAS MATHER.

RUBBER GOODS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Largest Stock, Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

GEO. P. KEATING,

230 Market Street, Philadelphia.



No. 36.

The Purification.



No. 37.

The Descent.

FENN'S FAREWELL LETTER

To his Wife and Children before going to America.

"MY DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN,

"My love, which neither sea, nor land, nor death itself can extinguish or lessen toward you, most tenderly visits you with eternal embraces, and will abide with you for ever; and may the God of my life watch over you, and bless you, and do you good in this world and for ever!—Some things are upon my spirit to leave with you in your respective capacities, as I am to one a husband, and to the rest a father, if I should never see you more in this world.

"My dear wife! remember thou wast the love of my youth, and much the joy of my life; the most beloved, as well as most worthy of all my earthly comforts; and the reason of that love was more thy inward than thy outward excellencies, which yet were many. God knows, and thou knowest it, I can say it was a match of Providence's making; and God's image in us both was the first thing, and the most amiable and engaging ornament in our eyes. Now I am to leave thee, and that without knowing whether I shall ever see thee more in this world, take my counsel into thy bosom, and let it dwell with thee in my stead while thou livest.

"And as for you, who are likely to be concerned in the government of Pennsylvania and my parts of East Jersey, especially the first, I do charge you before the Lord God and his holy angels, that you be lowly, diligent and tender, fearing God, loving the people, and having covenantedness. Let justice have its impartial course, and the law free passage. Though to your loss, protect no man against it; for you are not above the law, but the law above you. Live therefore the lives yourselves you would have the people live, and then you have right and boldness to punish the transgressor. Keep upon the square, for God sees you; therefore do your duty, and be sure you see with your own eyes, and hear with your own ears. Entertain no lurchers, cherish no informers for gain or revenge; use no tricks; fly to no devices to support or cover injustice; but let your hearts be upright before the Lord, trusting in him above the contrivances of men, and none shall be able to hurt or supplant.

"Oh! the Lord is a strong God, and he can do what soever he pleases; and though men consider it not, it is the Lord that rules and over-rules in the kingdoms of men, and he builds up and pulls down. I, your father, am the man that can say, He that trusts in the Lord shall not be confounded. But God, in due time, will make his enemies be at peace with him.

"If you thus believe yourselves, and so become a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well, God, my God, will be with you in wisdom and a sound mind, and make you blessed instruments in his hand for the settlements of some of those desolate parts of the world, which my soul desires above all worldly honours and riches, both for you that go and you that stay; you that govern and you that are governed; that in the end you may be gathered with me to the rest of God.

"Finally, my children, love one another with a true endearing love, and your dear relations on both sides, and take care to preserve tender affection in your children to each other, often marrying within themselves, so as if he without the bounds forbidden in God's law, that so they may not, like the forgetting unnatural world, grow out of kindred and as cold as strangers; but, as becomes a truly natural and Christian stock, you and yours after you may live in the pure and fervent love of God towards one another, as becometh brethren in the spiritual and natural relation.

"So, my God, that hath blessed me with his abundant mercies, both of this and the other and better life, be with you all, guide you by his counsel, bless you, and bring you to his eternal glory! That you may shine, my dear children, in the firmament of God's power with the blessed spirits of the just, that celestial family, praising and admiring him, the God and Father of us, for ever. For there is no God like unto him; the God of Isaac and of Jacob, the God of the Prophets, the Apostles, and Martyrs of Jesus, in whom I live for ever.

"So farewell to my three dearly beloved wife and children!

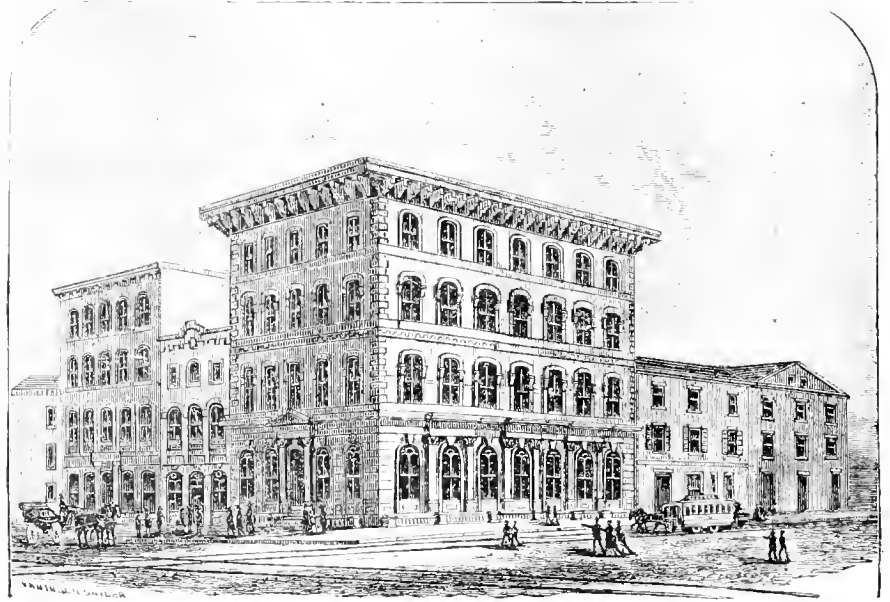
"Yours, as God pleaseth, in that which no waters can quench, no time forget, nor distance wear away, but remains for ever,

"WILLIAM FENN

"Wormholst, fourth of
sixth month," 1682.

INCORPORATED 1835.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.



OFFICE:

S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise Generally, on Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

\$237,400	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan,	\$280,132 00
100,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans (exempt from tax),	128,800 00
237,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans, 1883, to 1902,	284,400 00
100,000	City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loans,	128,000 00
100,000	City of St. Louis Six Per Cent. Loans,	112,000 00
50,000	City of Cincinnati Municipal, Seven Per Cent. Loans,	59,000 00
25,000	City of Columbus, Ohio, Six Per Cent. Loans,	28,000 00
6,500	United States Four Per Cent. Bonds,	7,540 00
41,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan,	30,580 00
22,200	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 44 Shares Stock,	29,193 00
40,000	American Steamship Company Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee),	42,800 00
26,000	Wm. Crump & Sons' Dry Dock Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Loan,	26,520 00
151,200	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first lien on City Properties,	151,200 00
\$1,139,300	Par;	
	Cost, \$1,149,926 69;	

Real Estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburg,	Market value,	\$1,308,165 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made,		132,000 00
Balances Due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company,		184,328 54
Stock and Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, estimated value,		90,810 55
Cash—On Deposit in Banks,	\$110,490 83	3,239 00
Cash—Loaned on Collateral Security,	193,000 00	
Cash—in Office,	803 90	
		304,294 73
		\$2,022,837 82

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES TRAYNOR,
HENRY P. SLOAN,
JOHN H. CATHERWOOD,
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE,
ANDREW WHEELER,
THOMAS CLYDE,
JAMES C. HAND,
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,

JOHN D. TAYLOR,
GEORGE W. BERNADOT,
WM. C. HOUSTON,
H. FRANK ROBINSON,
JOEL J. BAILEY,
HENRY DAVIS,
EDWARD DARLINGTON,
EDWARD LAFORECADE,
THOMAS DOLAN,

THOMAS P. STOTESBURY,
SPENCER M'ILVAINE,
JACOB P. JONES,
JAMES B. M'FARLAND,
JOHN H. MICHEXER,
A. B. BERGER, Pittsburgh,
D. T. MORGAN, "
WM. S. BISSELL, "

HENRY LYLURN, Secretary,
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS C. HAND,
President.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

is the

FAVORITE LINE

between all the

Commercial Centres

East of the

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

ALL PERFECTIONS KNOWN TO
MODERN TRAVEL ARE
EMBRACED IN ITS

SLEEPING CAR.

DINING CAR.

CONSTRUCTION,

EQUIPMENT,

OPERATION.

—THE—

"NEW YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED,"

WHICH RUNS DAILY BETWEEN

NEW YORK,

PHILADELPHIA,

BRIDGEVILLE,

WASHINGTON,

PITTSBURGH,

FORBES,

CHICAGO,

INDIANAPOLIS,

MOST COMPLETELY APPOINTED PASSENGER TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

In the Comfort and Convenience of
a First-Class Hotel.

Includes the following:

DRAWING ROOM CAR.

DINING ROOM CAR.

SLEEPING ROOM CARS.

CLIPPING ROOM CARS.

REST ROOM.

Leaves New York every day, 9:00 A.M.

Philadelphia, " 12:00 A.M.

Arrives at Chicago, next day, 11:00 A.M.

Cincinnati, " 8:00 A.M.

SLEEPING ROOM CAR.

J. R. WOOD.

General Passenger Agent.

General Manager.

S. A. ...

...

...

B. A. ...

... and Brokers.

...

...

S. R. ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

H. B. PEARSON & CO.

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

THE LANCET

THE LANCET
IN THE WORLD.

THE LANCET

THE LANCET

THE LANCET

THE LANCET

THE LANCET

THE LANCET

THE LANCET

THE LANCET



NEW YORK

CHARTER

8.

W.

16.

11.

10.

No. 100
100-100

TEC
T
RICH

100-100

100-100

11.000.000, Pa.

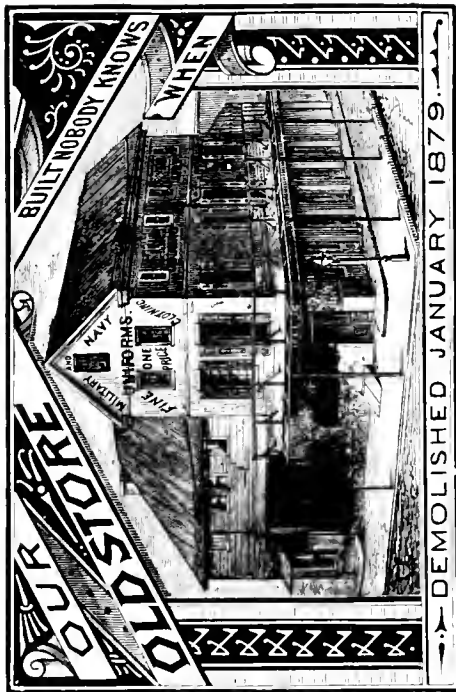
PENN WORKS

NEAFIE & LEVY, IRON SHIP

AND

MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS,

PHILADELPHIA.



Having sets of Patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick dispatch. Ample Dock Room and MARINE RAILWAY, offering facilities for Lengthening and Repairing vessels of the Largest Class.

ASSETS, First Month, 1st, 1882, \$6,043,411.98.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

IT IS A STRONG COMPANY. In addition to the usual accumulations of a Life Insurance Company, it has a capital of \$1,000,000. Of this, \$500,000 has been paid up for a number of years, and the balance will be paid in installments during 1882 and 1883. This is further augmented by a contingent fund of nearly \$400,000. The Company therefore presents an additional security of \$1,400,000.

The advantages resulting from the peculiar organization of this Company have never been attained in any other Life Insurance Company. The Union of its Trust business with its Insurance business, secures to the latter the superior conditions of safety of the former.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,

President.

ROWLAND PARRY,

Actuary,

ASA S. WING,

Vice-President.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK,

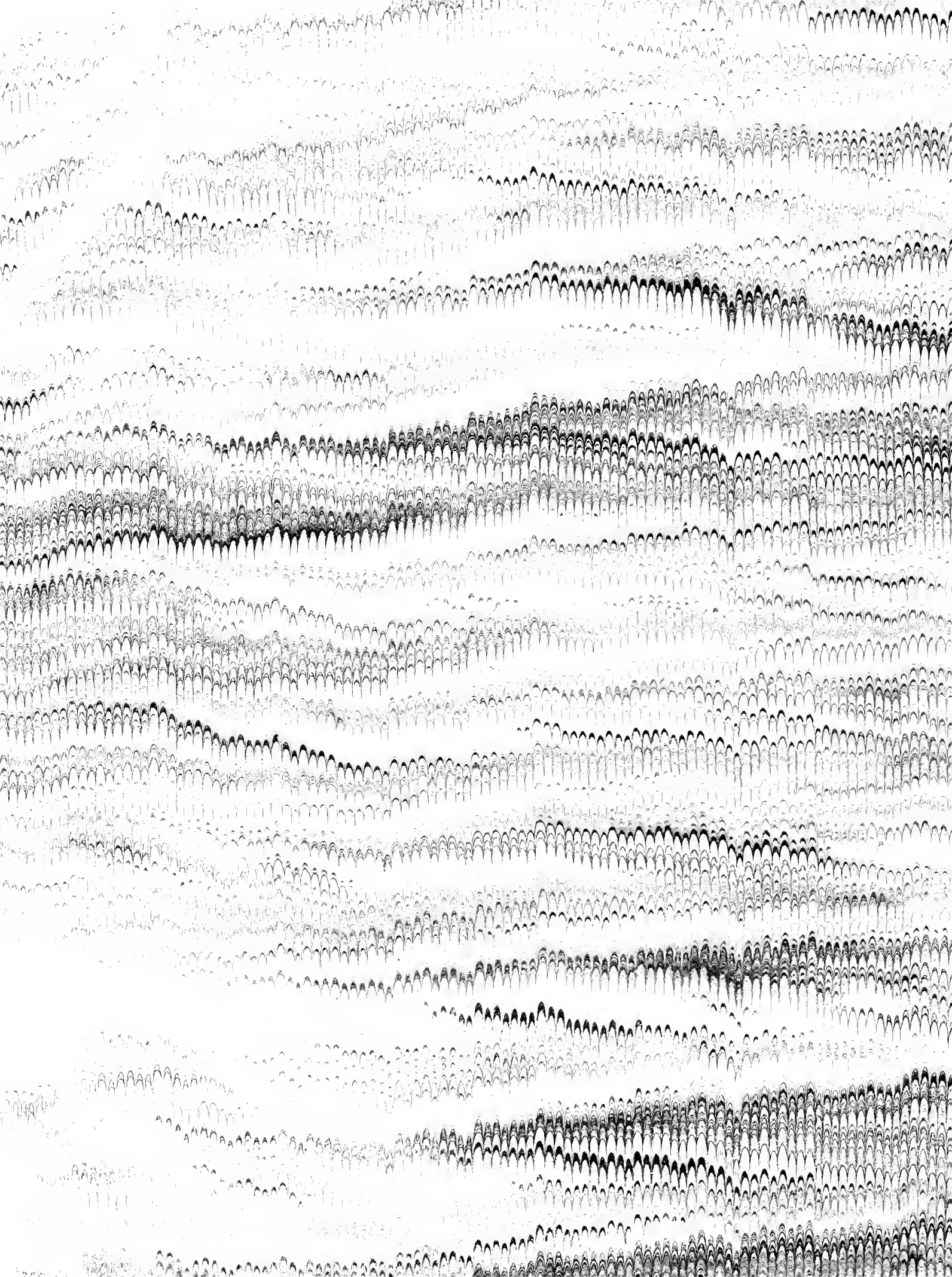
Manager Ins. Dept.

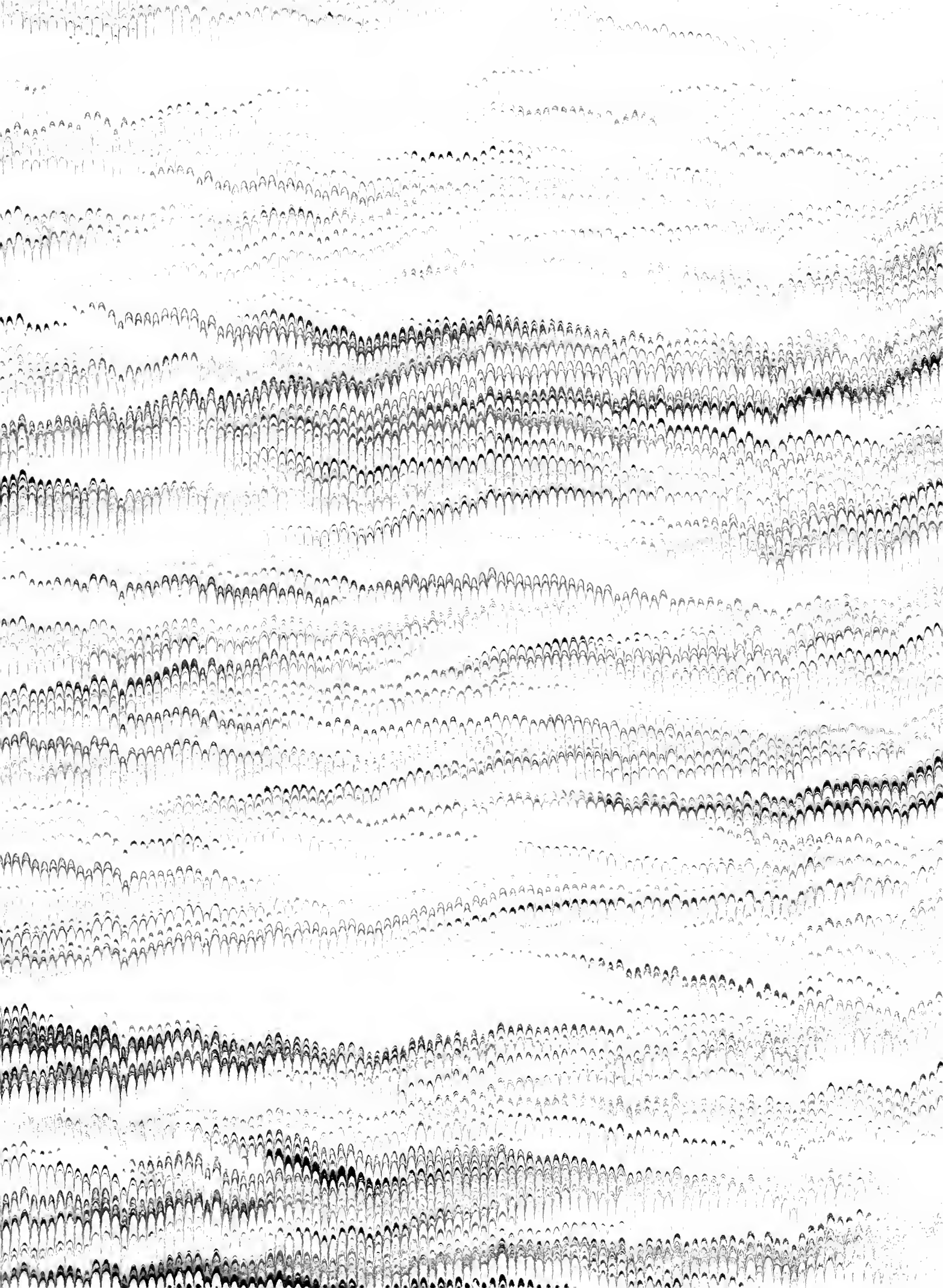
Men's Collars
Worn by Men
bearing

F. & W.
Earle & Wilson
are valued by all
the experts of wedding

as not less than
2 York Shillings
for every one collar
so Marked







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 311 873 3